Volume 169 No. 12

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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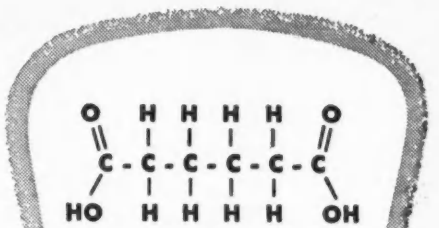

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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PFIZER EXECUTIVE: Jesse G. Heiges, elected secretary and general counsel of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pollution Bill Hit By Chemical Industry

The Blatnik bill on water pollution control (H. R. 9540) ran into sharp opposition from the chemical industry at hearings last week before a subcommittee of the house public works committee.

Harold L. Jacobs, chairman of the Water Pollution Abatement Committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, charged that there is no evidence of need for increasing the federal government's enforcement power in this field. Furthermore, the bill is inconsistent in its enforcement approach.

Asks Additional Aid

Mr. Jacobs testified after representatives of state and municipal organizations were heard on the other side of the issue and asked for additional federal aid because "we are losing the battle against water pollution."

The Blatnik bill is being proposed as a substitute for the senate approved bill, S. 890, which extends the life of the 1948 water pollution law with certain changes. Besides extending the law, H.R. 9540 also proposes the expenditure of $1 billion over the next ten years in federal grants to municipalities for construction of sewer treatment plants.

Contrary to the contentions of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that "significant increases in water

—Continued on page 45

Polyethylene Production At Full Tilt in Port Arthur

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., is running full-scale commercial production of polyethylene at its newly-built chemical plant in Port Arthur, Tex., marking another step in the long-range expansion program of the company's chemical division.

Announcing the start of the full-scale production last week, George M. Walker, vice-president and general manager of the chemical division, said that the 18 million pound annual rated capacity plant has a personnel complement of nearly 200 employees.

Koppers says its entry into the polyethylene field more than a year ago as a producer of molding and extruding materials fits well with the company's present operations in the plastic industry. Kop-

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Varcum Chemical Starts Big Expansion Program

A $350,000 expansion program, involving the erection of general offices, a warehouse and an addition to the production plant, has been announced by Varcum Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Jerome S. Stanford, vice-president, said work on the expansion program is under way and should be completed by the middle of the summer.

N. J. Zinc Will Purchase Cyanamid Facility in May

New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, has announced that it has concluded arrangements for the acquisition on May 1, 1956, of American Cyanamid Company's plant located at Gloucester City, N. J., where New Jersey Zinc plans to manufacture titanium dioxide pigments.

OTC Membership Opposed By Chemical Spokesmen, Study Of GATT Is Urged Instead

The chemical manufacturing industry wants congress to drop the idea of the United States becoming a member of the Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC) and urges that the lawmakers set up a bi-partisan committee to investigate the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and clarify the terms of US participation in GATT.

The proposal was made by industry spokesmen last week to the house ways and means committee now conducting hearings on H.R. 5550, authorizing membership by this nation in OTC—an international organization formed by the thirty-five contracting parties to GATT for the purpose of administering the general agreement.

Other Groups Opposed

Vigorous opposition to the OTC also was heard by the committee from such groups as tungsten mining, fluorspar producers, rubber footwear, and pottery and glassware industries and their workers. Support for the measure was voiced however, by the combined labor organizations, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Prior to the merger the AF of L was opposed also.

The chemical industry testimony against the bill was given by Richard F. Hansen on behalf of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association and by Sidney C. Moody, representing the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Hansen developed four broad objections to US participation in the OTC, the sum and substance of them being that this country would find itself compelled to adopt principles repugnant to our policies of government and require us to subordinate our best interests to those of our competitors in the world markets.

Pointing out that the primary function

—Continued on page 62

Asbestos Mine, Plant Work Planned by Gypsum Firm

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., plans to begin development work on a multi-million dollar asbestos mine and plant at Thetford Mines, 75 miles southwest of Quebec, Canada. The mine and plant will supply asbestos fibre to National Gypsum's three asbestos-cement plants at Millington, N. J., St. Louis, Mo., and New Orleans, La.

The new facility will be operated under the name of National Asbestos Mines Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of National Gypsum Co.

Robert S. Coleman has been named manager of the new operation. The project is expected to be completed in 1958.

R. I. Wishnick

Witco Sells Off Oil, Gas Properties

The sale by Witco Chemical Company, New York, of all its oil and gas producing properties, amounting to twenty-five oil and gas wells, has been announced by R. I. Wishnick, Witco board chairman.

"Proceeds of this sale," according to Mr. Wishnick, "will be used in a long-range chemical expansion program. Our decision to dispose of all the oil and gas properties was made because they did not logically fit in with our plans for continued growth and expansion in the chemical field."

Fifteen of these wells were sold to Producing Properties, Inc., of Dallas, Tex., for approximately $1,750,000. Formerly owned by Witco Oil & Gas Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Witco Chemical Company, these properties are located in Moore, Hutchinson and Carson Counties of Texas, and Rio Arirba County, New Mexico.

Pennsalt Seeking Capital

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, contemplating an expenditure of approximately $55 million during the next five years, has filed a registration certificate with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering the proposed offering of a new issue of $15 million sinking fund debentures.

Net proceeds from the sale of the debentures will be added to the general funds of the company and will be used by Pennsalt in connection with its expansion, development and improvement program.

The program, the most ambitious one in the company's 106-year history, provides for the introduction of products and proceses new to the company, as well as plans for the expansion of production of present products for which a growing need has been projected, the installation of more efficient facilities and the improvement of existing processes.

Capital for this program will be provided from funds presently on hand and to be generated through future operations, supplemented by $15 million to be derived from the public sale of the debentures. No additional financing is presently contemplated.

The company's research budget for 1956 is approximately 40 percent bigger than for the previous year.

Already under way as part of Pennsalt's growth program are:—a multi-million dollar unit at Calvert City, Ky., for the production of "Isotron" aerosol propellants and refrigerants; facilities at Wyandotte, Mich., for the production of high-test calcium hypochlorite; expansion of anhydrous ammonia production at Portland, Ore., and added chlorine production facilities at Tacoma, Wash.

To further strengthen its raw materials position, the company soon will place in operation new fluorspar mining and milling facilities in western Kentucky and in cooperation with Hooker Electrochemical Company is developing a solar salt facility on Great Salt Lake, Utah.

Chemical Plants Building to Soar By 40 Percent

The chemical and allied products industry is planning its greatest expenditure in new productive facilities this year since the buildup to meet the Korean crisis. Estimates made by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Department of Commerce look for outlays 40 percent greater than last year, and only short by a few million dollars of the record 1953 expenditures.

According to the two agencies, chemical industry spending for new plants and equipment will far outstrip the average for all industry, which is planning to increase capital expenditures 22 percent this year to a record total of about $35 billion.

To Exceed Manufacturing Average

It will also exceed the average for manufacturing as a group, which has scheduled a 31 percent increase to a total of $15,036,000,000.

Businessmen in every major industry group also anticipate that sale in 1956 will exceed the 1955 total, according to the government agencies. Manufacturers expect a 6 percent rise, trade firms anticipate sales 4 percent higher, and public utilities expect a 9 percent increase.

Estimates of this year's scheduled capital expenditures of the chemical and allied products industry place the figure at $1,426,000,000. This compares with $1,016,000,000 in 1955, and $1,130,000,000 in 1954. It falls short of the 1953 record total by only $2,000,000.

Plans call for spending $310 million in the first quarter this year, and increasing the amount to $340 million in the April-June period. Capital expenditures were $231 million in the first quarter last year, and $230 million in the second quarter.

The sharp rise in outlays expected by all manufacturers in 1956 reflects a 41 percent increase in the programs of durable goods producers and a 22 percent increase in nondurable goods industries. All industries within the durable and nondurable groups are planning significant increases in outlay this year over 1955.

In durable goods, record expenditures are being scheduled by the motor vehicle

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Coal Industry Survey Planned by House Unit

A broad study of the coal industry that looks toward establishing a research and development program to find new markets for coal is to be undertaken this year by the house interior committee. The house committee has given its approval to the study, and the matter now awaits only the action of the house.

The inquiry is to be conducted under H. res. 400, and will study the industry along these five lines:—

- Progress heretofore made in production of synthetic liquid fuels in the overall energy program, and the advances which might reasonably be anticipated in the future.
- Whether public interest would be served by the construction of a plant for the conversion of coal into a synthetic

—Continued on page 66

Potash Deliveries Rise Noted During Past Year

Deliveries of potash in North America during 1955 amounted to 3,744,143 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 2,201,279 tons K_2O, according to the American Potash Institute. This was an increase of 141,636 tons K_2O, or 7 percent over 1954. Deliveries by the seven leading domestic producers were 1,997,770 tons K_2O, an increase of nearly 5 percent over last year. Imports were 203,509 tons K_2O, an increase of 35 percent over last year.

Deliveries for agricultural purposes in continental United States for 1955 were 1,875,438 tons K_2O, an increase of 40,628 tons over 1954. Canada received 88,600 tons K_2O, Cuba, 10,687 tons, Puerto Rico, 21,773 tons, and Hawaii, 18,159 tons. Exports to other countries amounted to 72,047 tons K_2O.

Phthalic Plant Being Built

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has broken ground for a new $3 million phthalic anhydride plant, to be built at its Neville Island works. The new plant, which will be in production by late fall, will double Pittsburgh's phthalic capacity.

Schering Allots $2 Million For A Stepped-Up Expansion

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., plans an accelerated program of plant expansion in excess of $2 million annually for the next several years, and furtherance of a research program that has exceeded $2.5 million this past year. In its annual report to stockholders, the company also revealed that $1.8 million was required for plant expansion in 1955, much of it for increased production of "Meticorten" and "Meticortelone."

An overseas expansion program is also planned, with construction of plants already underway in Canada and Mexico. An export subsidiary has also been organized in Panama.

Total sales of Schering subsidiaries abroad amounted to $4.7 million, an increases of 88 percent over 1954.

Both abroad and domestically, Schering concluded license agreements with competitive pharmaceutical firms for the manufacture and distribution of the "Meti" compounds. Licenses are in effect with producers in France, Italy, and Western Germany. In the U. S., Merck, Upjohn, and Pfizer are also producing the drugs under agreements with Schering.

Warning against projecting the 1955 doubling of sales into future income, Francis C. Brown, president, writes in his letter to stockholders: "We will make every effort to continue in our present position of market leadership in this important field. However, stockholders must understand that leadership among drug firms will inevitably rotate according to their research discoveries."

McKESSON V.P.: Peter G. Dirr, appointed vice-president in charge of the tax department of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York.

Alcoa's New Plants Boost Output Sharply

Aluminum Company of America's new smelting facilities, either completed during 1955 or scheduled for completion this year, will be capable of producing approximately 76,000 tons of primary aluminum annually, the company has announced.

Studies are currently well advanced with respect to the construction of another smelting plant designed to produce approximately 150,000 tons of aluminum per year.

Alcoa also intends to build an alumina plant adjacent to the Point Comfort, Tex., smelter, and has filed an application with the Federal Power Commission for a license to construct a new dam and hydroelectric facilities on the Yadkin River near Badin, N. C. Fabricating facilities will also be enlarged.

Production of primary aluminum for 1955 was about 702,000 tons, a peacetime record for Alcoa. During 1955, however, demand for metal continued to exceed the capacity of the industry to produce.

Acetylene Products Cut By Antara Chemicals Unit

Antara Chemicals Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has reduced prices on acetylene chemicals being produced at the company's new plant at Calvert City, Ky.

Propargyl alcohol is newly quoted at 73 cents per pound, carlots; butanediol, 28 cents per pound, tankcars; butynediol, 35 percent aqueous solution, 9 cents per pound in tankcars; and butyrolactone, 38 cents per pound, tankcars.

Also, 2-pyrrolidone, 55 cents per pound, tankcars; vinylpyrrolidone, 80 cents per pound, same basis; polyvinylpyrolidone, $1.25, same basis, and plasdone, $3.20 per pound, same basis.

Gen'l American Division Building Plastics Laboratory

Construction of a research and development laboratory in East Chicago, Ind., for the plastics division of General American Transportation Corporation, Chicago, has begun.

The laboratory, which will cover an area of approximately 8,000 square feet, will be located adjacent to the present plastics division plant.

The equipment will include facilities for experimental work in the field of reinforced plastics, compression molding, injection molding, extrusion, vacuum forming and related operations.

The Week's Price Changes

Corn Starch, Mace, Lemongrass and Olive Oils Are Higher. Myrobalans, Sandalwood Oil, Mercury, Greases Lower.

Prices Advanced

Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb. (57)
Cinnamon, Ceylon #2, 9c. per lb. (57).
"0000", 4c. per lb.
Copper acetate, 10c. per lb. (35)
Corn, dextrine, 3c. per 100 lbs. (39)
starch, 4c. per 100 lbs.
sugar tanners, 5c. per 100 lbs.
Cumin seed, Iranian, 1½c. per lb. (57)
Ginger, #3, 1c. per lb. (57)
Nigerian, 1c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 5c. per lb. (57)
Mica, wet, grd., ½c. per lb. (54)
Nutmeg, West Indian, 1c. per lb. (57)
Oil, corn foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (59)
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (59)
refd., ¾c. per lb. (59)
Guaiacwood, 5c. per lb. (57)
Lemongrass, 15c. per lb. (57)
Olive, 35c. per gal. (59)
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb. (59)
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Oleo, ¼c. per lb. (59)
Peanut, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (59)
Rice bran, ¼c. per lb. (59)
Soybean foots, 95%, ½c. per lb. (59)
Thyme, 10c. per lb. (57)
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb. (59)
Potato starch, Maine, ¼c. per lb. (39)

Prices Reduced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (40)
Greases, ½c. per lb. (59)
Lithium hydride, $1 per lb. (35)
Mangrove bark, Afr., $3 per ton (39)
Mercury, $2 per flk. (35)
Myrobalans, No. 1, ass'ted, $5 per ton (39)
Bombay, $1 per ton
Crushed, $2 per ton
Nitrogenous tankage, 25c. per unit-ton (40)
Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 6c. per lb. (57)
Coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (59)
Sandalwood, 50c. per lb. (57)
Tung, ½c. per lb. (59)
Pepper, black, 1c. per lb. (57)
white, 1c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton (59)
Tallow, ⅛c. per lb. (59)
Valonia beards, $2 per ton (39)
Wax, candelilla, 1c. per lb. (59)
Carnauba, crude, Ceara, 1c. per lb.
Parnahyba, 1c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100—1949 average)

Mar. 16, 1956	Mar. 9, 1956	Mar. 18, 1955
107.33	106.97	107.33

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ACS Planning A Varied Agenda

Advances in chemical research on polio and cancer, progress in petroleum exploration and production, and the impact of the automobile on the nation's chemical economy are among the subjects which will be discussed at the American Chemical Society's 129th national meeting in Dallas, Tex., April 8 through 13. Dr. Carl Shipp Marvel, research professor in the Noyes Chemical Laboratory of the University of Illinois and an authority on synthetic polymers, will receive the 1956 Priestley Medal at a general assembly in the ballroom of the Statler Hilton hotel, meeting headquarters, on April 9.

Highest honor in American chemistry, the gold medal is presented annually by the society for "outstanding services to chemistry." Dr. Marvel, in his Priestley Medal address, will speak on "The Responsibilities of American Chemists Today."

Thirteen other outstanding awards in chemistry, administered by the society, will be conferred upon leading chemists and chemical engineers at the general assembly and certificates recognizing fifty years of continuous membership in the ACS will be presented to thirty-nine members.

Four thousand five hundred chemists and chemical engineers from all parts of the United States will attend the six-day

—*Continued on page 56*

BRISTOL-MYERS OFFICER: Walter H. Kamp, comptroller of Bristol-Myers Company, has been elected vice-president in charge of finance.

GSA Pyrethrum Stock To Be Sold in Sept.

About 75,000 pounds of the government's stockpiled pyrethrum (20 percent) extract will be offered to the trade starting next September 17 by General Services Administration. The agency announced its plans in the Federal Register of March 14.

The pyrethrum is no longer needed in the stockpile, it said, because of a revised determination by Office of Defense Mobilization that pyrethrum extract is obsolescent for use in time of war because of the development of new and better materials.

It is proposed to channel the pyrethrum to the pyrethrum processors at current market prices over a twelve month period.

Amsco Expansion: Two Up, One to Go

American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago, has announced completion of two expansion projects and near-completion of a third. A one-story office building has been completed in Murray Hill, N. J., to house the eastern general sales offices.

The structure will serve as headquarters for personnel currently located at the company's New York, Newark, N. J., and Rahway, N. J., offices.

Amsco has also completed a two-story laboratory at its deep water terminal at Carteret, N. J. The third announcement is the expected May 1 completion of the company's multi-product terminal at Baltimore, Md.

Mobay Tripling Plant Size

Mobay Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., jointly owned by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, and Farbenfabriken Bayer A.G., Leverkusen, Germany, plans to triple the size of its recently opened New Martinsville, W. Va., plant.

The plant produces chemcials for the new synthetic plastic, urethane. Construction on the present plant started in January, 1955, and it was completed early in February, this year. Some units of the plant went into production last November.

Engineering for the additional facilities is more than 50 percent complete. Determining factors in the completion date of the expansion will be the availability of critical construction items.

When the expansion is completed, the Mobay plant will be the largest in this country for the production of isocyanates and polyesters, the two major ingredients used in the manufacture of urethanes.

Urethane products appear in such varied roles as flexible and rigid foams, magnet wire coating, paint, adhesives and synthetic rubber.

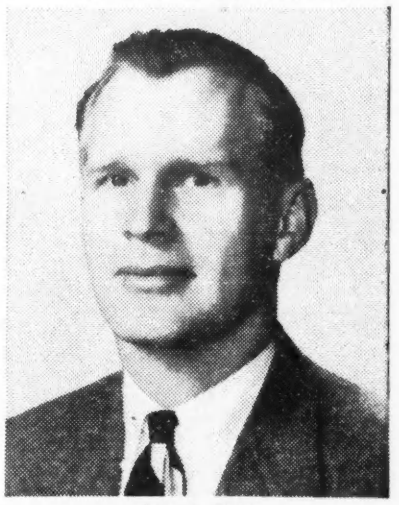
The flexible foam already is being widely marketed in such applications as automobile crash pads and sun visors, carpet underlay, clothing interliners and upholstering Rigid foams have been used successfully in the manufacture of aircraft parts.

The New Martinsville plant now has a monthly capacity of several hundred tons of isocyanates and comparable amounts of polyesters. Almost 200 persons now are employed, including more than fifty in the Research Department.

Construction of expanded facilities will be done by Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., which also will do the mechanical engineering based on processes developed by Mobay's engineers during the last six months.

Agricultural Chemical Group Told Industry Must Take 5 Steps From Teen-Age to Maturity

The agricultural chemical industry will grow from teen-age into maturity, according to John A. Field, vice-president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, only under the following conditions:—(1) realistic market analysis, (2) intelligent development of new chemicals, (3) a vigorous advertising and publicity campaign, (4) merchandising in an orderly manner, and (5) selling vigorously and honestly.



John A. Field

Speaking before the spring meeting of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, at the Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., last week, Mr. Field, in a speech prepared by himself and Dr. R. H. Wellman, manager of agricultural chemical sales at Carbide, warned that, "Unless we do these five things, our teen-ager, whom we have nurtured so long and at such a cost, will not even approach its full potential."

Advantage of Research

"If we do fulfill these requirements," he continued, "proper advantage can be taken of the results of industrial research and the years ahead will bring the final realization of present hopes."

Not only must the actual extent of market available be determined, "Mr. Field said," but also the necessary selling price, the cost of manufacture, raw material availabilities, and capital investment cost required to build facilities for the production must be considered.

"At least a qualitative and careful estimate of these factors should be made before reaching the decision to undertake the serious development of any agricultural chemical."

Educating the users of farm chemicals to "read the label and follow directions" will do more than any other program to insure the safe use of farm chemicals.

This was the central theme of a talk by W. W. Allen, manager of agricultural chemicals sales for Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., and president of NACA.

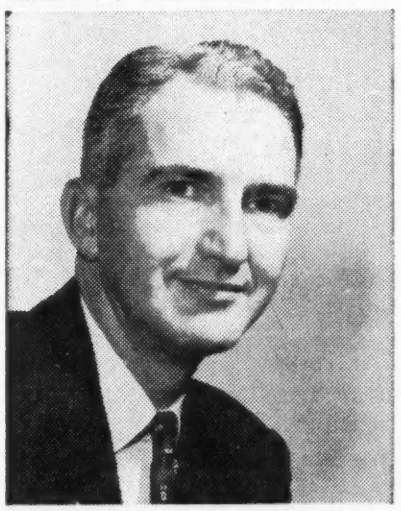
Mr. Allen pointed out that the publicity received by the Miller pesticide amendment to the food and drug laws has helped make both the public and industry safety conscious.

Reminding his members that labels are written at great expense with safety and

—Continued on page 66

Stauffer to Spend $15 Million For Plants, Improvements in 1956

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, plans to spend approximately $15 million during 1956 for new plants and capital improvements. In their report to stockholders, Christian de Guigne, board chairman, and Hans Stauffer, president, empnasized that the company is intensifying its efforts to develop both new chemical products and processes. The report also says that nearly five years of development work on the company's phosphate rock deposit at Bear Lake, Idaho, is nearing completion.



CONTROL DIRECTOR: Irwin S. Shupe, named director of control at the principal manufacturing plant of Winthrop Laboratories in Rensselaer, N. Y.

New Facilities Operating

During the year, new or enlarged facilities have been brought into operation for production of "Captan," "Vapam," herbicide and insecticide formulations, aluminum sulfate, titanium tetrachloride, and pelleted mixed fertilizers. New agricultural uses for ferric sulfate have also been developed.

Construction of new plants for production of carbon disulfide and sulfuric acid is proceeding on schedule. Design and engineering of new facilities at Louisville, Ky., for methyl chloride, chloroform and carbon tetrachloride have been completed.

Major additions to chlorine and caustic soda capacity are under way at Niagara Falls, N. Y. The Chauncey, N. Y., research laboratory is being doubled in size. Enlargement of facilities at Perry, Ohio, for carbon disulfide manufacture is nearing completion.

Polyurethane Pilot Plant Is Installed by Emulsol

Installation of a complete pilot plant for production of polyurethane foams at the Chicago laboratories of Emulsol division has given Witco Chemical Company complete facilities for technical service on the foams, Witco reports.

Past technical service—and even research—on this new resin has been handicapped by lack of suitable equipment with which to duplicate foams made in large production units, says Dr. Charles F. Fuchs, Emulsol vice-president in charge of research. Heart of Emulsol's new installation is a specially designed proportioning-mixing machine.

Witco and its divisions have no intention of starting foam production, points out Max A. Minnig, Witco, president. "We are interested only in the manufacture of raw materials that will improve the qualities of polyurethane foams," he says.

Sonneborn, Ltd., Begins Building Line

Sonneborn, Ltd., the newly-formed Canadian subsidiary of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York, has just started production of its line of building maintenance and construction materials in the new company plant in Toronto.

Alvin S. Baer, general manager of the building products division, estimated that Canadian sales for the first year would exceed $1 million.

The new facility will turn out admix-

—Continued on page 37

Molasses Price to Go Higher in 1956: USDA

The price of molasses will average higher in 1956 than it did last year, the Department of Agriculture predicts. The department bases its prediction on improvements in distribution facilities for feed molasses and an increasing demand for molasses from both feeders and feed mixers. It adds, however, that this prediction is dependent upon no extreme variations in the domestic or foreign molasses supply picture.

The supply and use of industrial molasses in 1955 was the second highest on record, the Department of Agriculture's March report on the sugar situation states.

With domestic production of 146,000,000 gallons down only slightly from 1954, and imports of 477,000,000 gallons up 12 per-

—Continued on page 63

Zirconium Corp. Elects Vice-Pres., Sales Mgr.

Zirconium Corporation of America, Solon, Ohio, has elected Edward C. Sargent vice-president and treasurer. Mr. Sargent will act as general manager.

Zircoa also announced that Sydney Z. Gendel had been named sales manager. Mr. Gendel was formerly with Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, and Continental Carbon, Inc.

U. S. Sulphur Sold To Texas-Adams Oil

Sale of United States Sulphur Company to Texas-Adams Oil Company, Denver, Colo., has been announced by H. A. Hirshfield, jr., and William J. McCarthy, respective presidents of the two firms. The type of ore mined by U. S. Sulfur near Dunton, Colo., is crushed and sold without further treatment as a soil additive.

The ore is said to be composed of 30 percent sulfur and the remainder of inert matter and other fertilizing elements.

Mr. McCarthy referred to an engineer's estimate of the ore body to be equivalent of 500,000 tons of pure sulfur and valued accordingly at $6 million when fully developed.

U. S. Sulphur has already contracted for mining and crushing equipment to produce the soil additive, which is claimed to both

—Continued on page 37

Alcohol-Butadiene Plant Sale Bill to White House

The house has passed and sent to the White House S. 3091 authorizing the sale or long-term lease of the government's alcohol-butadiene plant at Louisville, Ky.

The legislation authorizes the calling of bids for the plant at the end of thirty days, and permits the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission to negotiate for higher bids over another thirty-day period.

Copper Delivery Plan Is Under GSA Study

Department of Commerce and General Services Administration are working on a plan for rescheduling deliveries of copper due the government under its stockpiling programs in the light of the continued shortage of the metal for commercial uses.

About 36,000 tons are due for delivery to the government by June 30, most of it representing copper that had been deferred in the past in order to meet needs of industry.

Delivery of these 36,000 tons has just been deferred by the Office of Defense Mobilization until December 31, 1956. About 8,000 tons represents copper which was to be delivered during the second quarter.

Climax to Double Capacity for Making Molybdic Oxide

The pure molybdic oxide capacity of Climax Molybdenum Company, New York, currently 2,700,000 pounds a year, will be doubled by the installation of a second sublimation furnace at its Langeloth, Pa., plant.

Construction will begin immediately, with early September as the expected date of completion. Rust Engineering Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the contractor.

Reason for the expansion is the increase in demand for applications requiring molybdic oxide of high purity—principally catalysts and molybdenum metal for powder metallurgy and super-alloys.

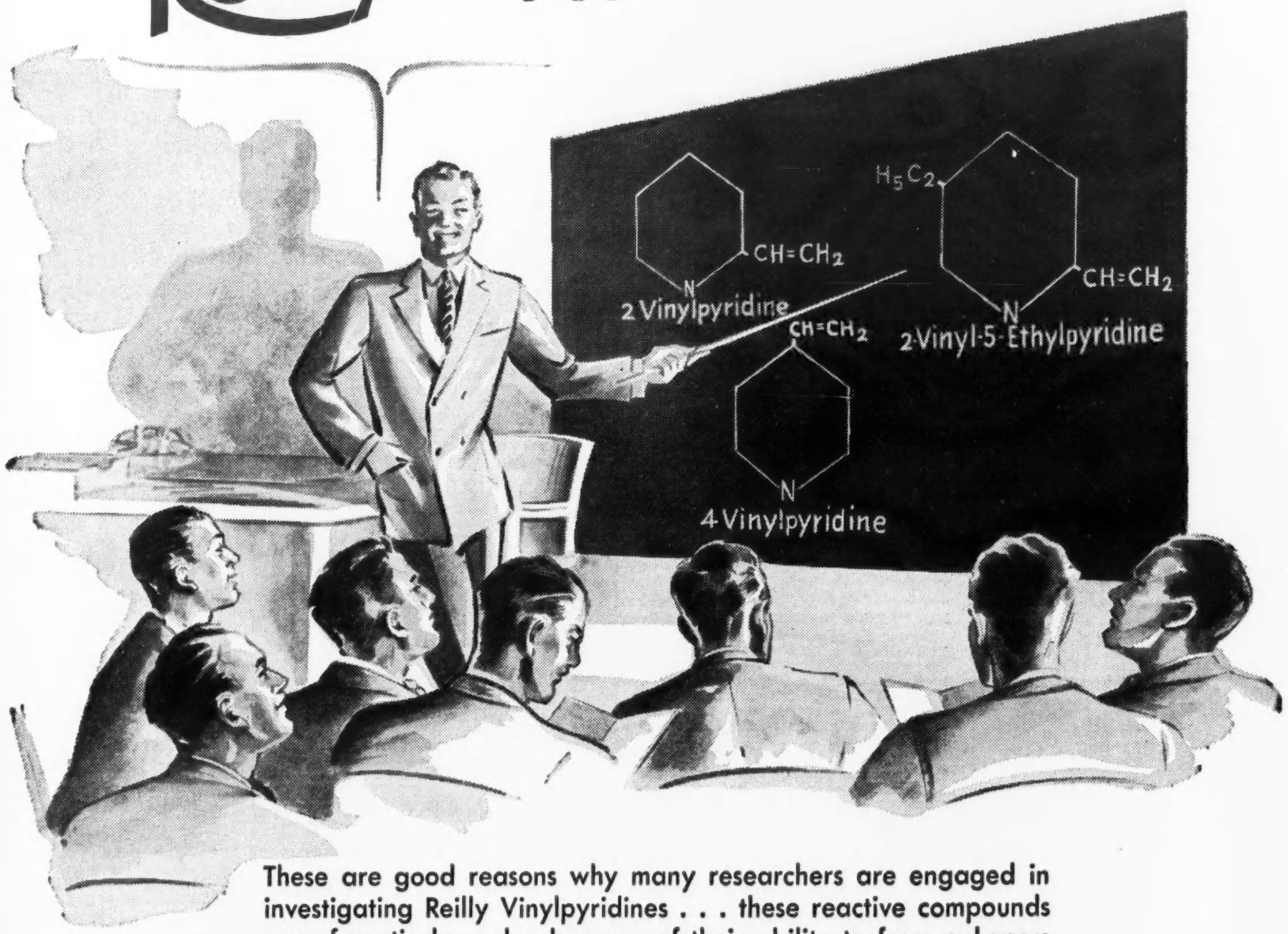
As a result of continued growth of these markets, sales of pure oxide increased 50 percent last year, capping a three-year increase of almost 300 percent.

The Climax plant at Langeloth converts molybdenite concentrates (MoS_2), which it receives from the Climax, Colo., mine and mill, into a number of products for the metallurgical and chemical fields, of which the pure oxide is one. First step in the conversion is roasting of the molybdenite concentrate to technical molybdic oxide (MoO_3) in a Nichols-Herreshoff furnace.

Since molybdic oxide volatilizes above 1100° F, the pure oxide is produced by sublimation. Technical molybdic oxide is fed into a Globar-heated rotary-hearth furnace at about 2000°F-2150°F. The oxide vaporizes and the sublimed MoO_3 is swept out of the furnace into bag filters where the pure oxide is collected.

The product, an exceedingly fine, light material averaging over 99.5 percent MoO_3 is then densified before packaging. In this operation, the material's density is increased about seven times.

Reilly Vinylpyridines are Reactive



These are good reasons why many researchers are engaged in investigating Reilly Vinylpyridines . . . these reactive compounds are of particular value because of their ability to form polymers and copolymers.

2-Vinylpyridine is useful in bonding synthetic rubber; for instance, Vinylpyridine latex has gained wide acceptance as a nylon or rayon cord dip, especially in tubeless tires.

The Reilly Researchers are glad to assist with technical information and will cooperate with you on your product development problems.

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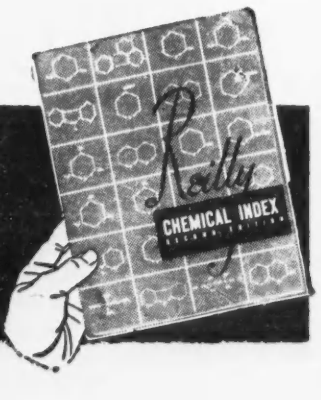

RESINS MANAGER: Carlyle W. Gilbert, promoted to manager of resins and plastics department by chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company.

Gulf Will Spend $35 Million in Phila.

Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., plans to spend upwards of $35 million on new installations at its Philadelphia refinery. The new units comprise a 26,000 barrel-per-day catalytic reforming unit; a 3,000 b/d alklation unit; two "Gulfining" units with capacities of 20,000 b/d each; facilties for storage and sale of 1,000 b/d liquefied petroleum (or bottled) gas, and a 22,500 b/d vis-breaking unit.

Storage capacity for 200,000 barrels of butane and 520,000 barrels of intermediate products; a water cooling tower, steam generating plant, pumping stations and extensive pipelines are also planned.

Program for Expansion

Much of the construction program will be devoted to expanding the refinery's capacity for gasoline and aviation fuel. The catalytic reforming unit, designed by Universal Oil Products Company, Des Plaines, Ill., will be of conventional type. In it, gasoline will be passed over a platinum catalyst together with hydrogen, which will give a high octane product.

The alkylation unit will employ a conventional sulfuric acid process in which isobutane and butylene are combined to make a high octane blending stock. This will be blended directly into aviation gasoline or used to upgrade motor fuels.

Contract for the alkylation unit, which will have horizontal reactors, has been let to Ralph M. Parsons Company, Los Angeles, Calif. Work will be begun this spring, with completion expected in the spring or summer of 1957.

Five Horton spheroids, of 40,000 barrels capacity each, will be erected to increase efficiency of the refinery's gasoline production. They will conserve refinery-produced butane, which is used in varying proportions to adjust refinery gasoline for best performance according to the season.

Pacific Coast Paint Club Symposium, Show Planned

The third biennial symposium of the Pacific Coast Paint and Production Club and the paint material and equipment show will take place at the Statler hotel, Los Angeles, March 22, 23, and 24.

Dan Heisler has been named general chairman of the symposium, assisted by the following committee chairmen:—Al Scotland and Earl Hanson, show and exhibit; Joe Weber and J. B. Callaway, symposium program; Henry Melvin, registration; Robert Vignolo, entertainment, and Knox Price, publicity.

Eighty-five exhibits featuring the latest in raw materials, methods, and machinery will be one of the highlights of the convention.

Computers Require Specific Setups, SOCMA Meeting Told

Before automatic computors can be used effectively in chemical plants, engineers must first know their specific problems in scheduling and inventory needs. Dr. Charles R. De Carlo, director of the applied science division of International Business Machines, told the monthly meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association in New York last week.

Tracing the development of the compu-

—Continued on page 63

Association Meetings

American Society of Perfumers, symposium, Essex House, New York, March 21.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Dallas, Tex., April 13; Minneapolis, Minn., September 11.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 29-May 3.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., May 9-11.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 9-12.

American Management Association, packaging conference and exposition, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., April 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 9-11.

American Soybean Association, joint convention with National Soybean Processors Association, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., August 13-15.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 23-24.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, banquet and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 25.

California Fertilizer Association, annual conference, Citrus Experiment Station of the University of California, Riverside, Calif., April 16-17.

Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research, annual conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, April 10-12.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, spring get-together, Lexington hotel, New York, April 26

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, May 28-30

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 14-15.

Chemical Progress Week, April 23-28.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 20-22.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, annual outing, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 27-29.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 21-24.

International Organization for Standardization, council meeting, Geneva, Switzerland, July 16-21.

Inter Society Color Council, Statler hotel, New York, April 4-7.

Kentucky Fertilizer Conference, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., August 1.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 7-9

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual convention, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, May 20-23.

Metal Powder Association, annual meeting, show, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 10-12.

National Association of Chain Drug Stores, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood Beach, Fla., May 1-4.

National Cottonseed Products Association, annual convention, Statler Hilton hotel, Dallas, Tex., May 21-22.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., May 7-9.

Society of Chemical Industry, chemical industry medal presentation, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, April 27.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, April 12; annual outing, Skytop Lodge, Skytop, Pa., May 16-18; annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3.

Ethylene Oxide, Glycol Plants On Gen'l Aniline's Construction List

Construction plans for an ethylene oxide and ethylene glycol plant have been announced by General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, as the latest step in its program of chemical expansion and integration. The new facilities, which are expected to cost about $8 million will be located at the existing dyestuff and chemical division plant in Linden, N. J. "The new installation is an important part of our continuing program of expansion in the detergent field," John Hilldring, president, said in making the announcement.

The ethylene oxide from the new plant will be used primarily in the production of the company's own detergents and surfactants.

60 Million Pounds Capacity

General Aniline's ethylene oxide plant will have a production capacity of 60 million pounds a year. It will also be equipped to manufacture ethylene glycol of the antifreeze, industrial, and fibre grades, as well as diethylene glycol.

Scientific Design Company, New York, has been selected to design and engineer the new installation and will use their process involving the direct oxidation of ethylene. The ethylene will be purchased from Enjay Company. It will be brought in by pipeline from the recently announced ethylene facilities of the Esso Standard Oil Company at its nearby Bayway, N. J., refinery.

Construction of the GAF plant will start in about six months with operations scheduled for 1957.

Takamine Lab Merged Into Miles as A Division

Takamine Laboratory, Inc., Clifton, N. J., has been merged into Miles Laboratories, Inc, Elkhart, Ind.

Takamine will be operated as a separate division known as the Takamine Laboratory, division of Miles Laboratories, Inc.

Robert H. Smith has been appointed general manager of Takamine Laboratory and will co-ordinate its operations with the parent company.

Industrial Conference Unit Meets in Atlanta March 22

The National Industrial Conference Board will hold a general conference at the Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., March 22. The meeting will feature speakers and round table discussions on management, sales controls, organization, and executive development.

Among those on the panel for effective management will be C. A. Efferson, manager of organization planning for Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation.

A session on sales controls will be presided over by Curtis H. Gager, of Coca-Cola Company, and a concurrent panel on executive development will be headed by John Post, of Continental Oil Company, and include Joseph M. Trickett, coordinator of management development of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation.

Chemurgic Group Details Meeting Plans

Energy for the agricultural future and ideas and prospects for new crop research will be among the themes dealt with by the Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research at its twenty-first annual chemurgic conference, to be held at the Congress hotel, Chicago, April 10 through 12.

"The Agricultural Revolution:—Who Will Win It?" will be the topic of Wheeler McMillen, vice-president of *Farm Journal*, at the opening luncheon on April 10. During the afternoon the program under the general topic of "More Research for Permanent Gains," will include:—

"Research Farmers Pay for," by C. H. Becker, general manager of Illinois Farm Supply Company, and president of the American Farm Research Association.

"What One Farmer Expects from Government Research," by Eugene Poirot, Golden City, Mo., farmer.

"Private Industry in Farm Research," by Dr. Karl Butler, of Avco Corporation.

"How Independent Institutions Approach Farm Research," by Dr. C. L. Lun-

—Continued on page 38

GOODRICH RESEARCH HEAD: Dr. Jacob E. Jansen, named director of organic chemicals research in the Brecksville, Ohio, research center of B. F. Goodrich Company.

Rohm & Haas Stock Case Settled

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, jr. has announced the settlement of a suit brought by Miss Irene Albert, of Palm Springs, Calif., to recover Rohm & Haas Company securities vested by the government under the trading with the enemy act in 1942.

Under the terms of the settlement, approved by Judge Leon R. Yankwich of the United States District Court in Los Angeles, Miss Albert will receive stock and cash amounting to $4,572,506, or approximately 11 percent of the value of the property which she was seeking to recover.

Stock Value Increased

The stock in Rohm & Haas has increased greatly in value since it was vested and it is now estimated to be worth approximately $44 million. The property originally consisted of shares of stock in Resinous Products & Chemical Company, which in 1948 was merged with Rohm & Haas.

Assistant Attorney General Dallas S. Townsend said that the property vested was seized on grounds it was enemy-owned. The property was that of a German company, Chemische Fabriken Dr. Kurt Albert, G.m.b.H. Dr. Albert was a German chemist and industrialist and owner of the firm.

Miss Albert's suit, brought in 1948 in the federal court in Los Angeles, contended that she had acquired the property before World War II through a gift from

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ACS N. Y. Meeting Has Some 800 in Attendance

Eight hundred chemists and chemical engineers of the New York area gathered last week at the Washington Square Center of New York University for the annual scientific conference of the American Chemical Society's New York section.

Recent research in the chemistry of cancer, progress in the study of atmospheric pollution and possible effects of automation on chemical sales were among the topics of the ninety-four papers presented in the all-day technical program.

"Chemical Changes in the Lungs of Tumor-bearing Rats" were described in a paper by H. Hochstrasser and Prof. L. R. Cerecedo of the Fordham University department of biochemistry.

It was followed by a second report on Fordham research, "Chemical Changes in the Tissues of Leukemic Mice," by E. Bresnick and Prof. Cerecedo.

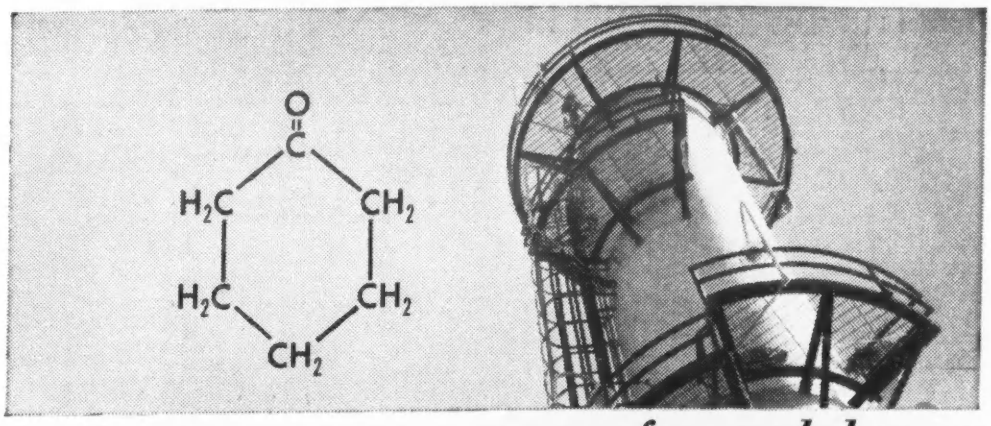
The calcifying mechanism in bones was

—Continued on page 56

Library Parley Slated By N.Y. Chemists' Club

A professional library conference will be held at the Chemists' Club, New York, at 3:30 p.m., March 22. Participants will be librarians of industrial, medical, and engineering libraries.

The conference is the first of a number of informal get-togethers sponsored by the library committee of the club, designed to further library service to industry and research. Dr. Weldon B. Gibson, of Stanford Research Institute, has been scheduled to speak.



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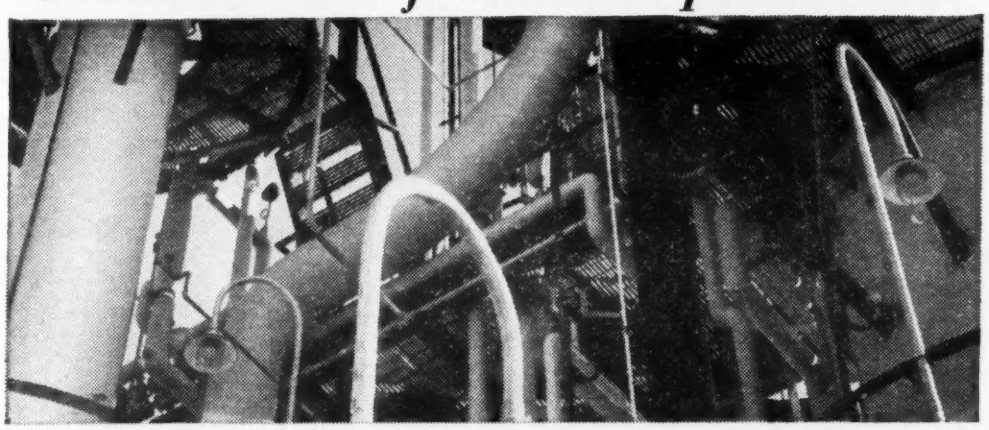
available now from basic production



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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 16 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP bbls. 2,000-lb lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenole, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks frt. alld. E of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
cryst., dms. c.l works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56% bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech. dms. c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½ - —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
bots, 1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.13.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.00 -197.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
ton.161.50 - —
Boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton..161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.186.00 -207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Caprie, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb 35½ .36
Chicago bbls frt alld lb 3.21 —
Chloroacetic, mono purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .25½
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 - —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .29 - .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½ - .30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30½
smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28½
smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 —
Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .23¾ - .25¾
tanks lb. .21¾ - —
dbl. dist., dms. lb. .23¾ - .26¾
tanks lb. .21¾ - .22¾
Corn oil, dist., dms. lb. .15¾ - .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾ - —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms. lb. .15¼ - .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼ - —
2,3-Cresotic, dms. ton lots, works. lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207° C or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
imp. 75% at 215° C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 1.00
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C to 222 C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .65 - .72
211° C to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - 67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib dms., 200 lbs or more, contained, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½ - —
F, crude paste, bbls works lb 2.10 —
Folic, bots fin cns kilo lots or more gram 1.40 - —
Formic, 85% cbys., c.l. works lb .1570 - —
l.c.l., works lb .1620 - .1720
90% cbys c.l. works lb .1625 - —
l.c.l. works lb .1675 - .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
Gallic, NF, VII, bbls 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd. bbls. frt alld. lb 1.50 —
paste, bbls frt alld lb 1.45 —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 0.50 —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb .25 - .35
cbys. lb .19 - —
dms. lb. 15½ - —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.05 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 33%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - .19¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt alld lb. 75 - 95
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18½ - .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
J, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis. lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
approx.	approximately	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	p-	para
		exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls	bales	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	incl.	included	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	indust.	industrial	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	kgs.	kegs	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	l-	laevo	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than carlots	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	mfrs.	manufacturers	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	m-	meta	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	N-	nitrogen	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	n-	normal	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	nat.	natural	t.w.	tank wagons
		neut.	neutral	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		NF	National Formulary	vis.	viscosity
				VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

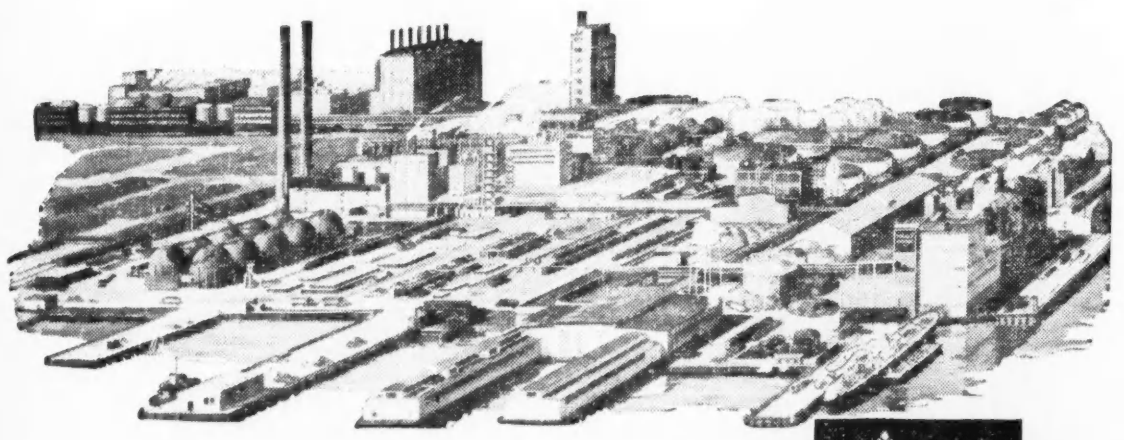
A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .351/2- .371/2
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2170- —
w.w., dms. lb. .2470- —
Maleic, cryst., powd. dms lb. .37 .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .541/2- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .25 - .27

Acid, 1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S)
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Acid, nitric, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .131/2- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .111/4- .113/4
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .171/2- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .143/4- .203/4
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms. lb. .18 - .20
tanks lb. .16 - —
dbl. dist. (white), dms. lb. .20 - .22
tanks lb. .18 - —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .161/2- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .163/4- —
smaller lots, works lb. .173/4- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms. lb. .141/4- .161/4
tanks lb. .121/4- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb 75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —

Acid, picric, NF, bbls lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .223/4- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .233/4- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .203/4- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .173/4- .193/4
tanks lb. .153/4- —
s.d., dms. lb. .163/4- .183/4
tanks lb. .143/4- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs. lb. .143/4- .163/4
single pressed, bgs. lb. .143/4- .163/4
triple pressed, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .093/4- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .111/4- .113/4
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .133/4- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .143/4- .203/4
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works, ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms. lb. .143/4- .163/4
tanks lb. .123/4- —
hydrogenated, dms. lb. .133/4- .153/4
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .471/2- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
Imported lb. .391/2- .40
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms. c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .171/2- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. 92 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .471/2- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls lb. 2.24 - 2.26
flake lb. 2.20 - 2.22
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .83 - .90
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .171/2- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .181/2- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .151/2- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .191/4- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .201/4- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .171/4- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .181/2- —
l.c.l., works lb. .191/2- —
tanks, works lb. .161/2- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .171/2- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .181/2- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .151/2- —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .431/2- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .471/2- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .151/2- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .161/2- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .131/2- —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .151/2- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .161/2- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .131/2- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .131/2- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .141/2- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .111/2- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .211/2- —
l.c.l., works lb. .221/2- .233/4
tanks, works lb. .191/2- —
Cetyl, extra, fin., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, 6b., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).



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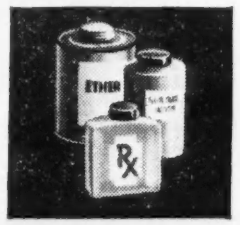
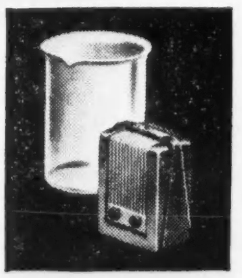
Here at Publicker, we maintain that users of our products can no more afford to take chances with quality than we can. Consequently, every drop in every gallon or tank car is exactly according to specifications—always. And Publicker's ultra-modern equipment and vast facilities account for outstanding service to a long list of satisfied customers. May we have the opportunity of meeting *your* requirements?





ETHYL ALCOHOL • BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL • ETHYL ACETATE
BUTADIENE • ACETALDEHYDE • ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P. • AMYL ACETATE
FUSEL OIL, REFINED • ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT T.R. 590

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Alcohol, denat. CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .61½- .67½
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .43½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .57½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .62½- .68½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .44½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .60 - .66
tanks, same basis.....gal. .42 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .57½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .62½- .68½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .44½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61½- .67½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .60 - .66
tanks, same basis.....gal. .42 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dvld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Ethyl 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal.20.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.20.55 -20.61
tanks, same basis..gal.20.37 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .60 - .66
tanks, same basis..gal. .42 - —
Absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal.21.60 - —
l.c.l. same basis..gal.21.65 -21.71
tanks, same basis..gal.21.47 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works.....lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia....lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn..lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd..gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd.....gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.....gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .61 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
Lauryl, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms.....lb. 1.14 - 1.43
standard, dms.....lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
Indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, pgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin, 90%, dms. frt. alld..lb.28.80 -28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works.....lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works..lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs.....lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene(see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Alum, ammonium, USP, burnt, dms..lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0423- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .045 - .0725
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1500- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0520- .1295
tanks, works....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¾- .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0295- —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .032 - —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis.....lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —

Aluminum hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2440- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2250- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .65½- —
standard grade, dms. lb. .45½- —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.05½- —
standard grade, dms lb. .75 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.... lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.
USP, gran., dms., works... lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —

versatile

CSC emulsifier

and chemical

intermediate

•

$CH_3C(CH_3)NH_2CH_2OH$

2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL

use AMP as an emulsifier

AMP oleate is an economical emulsifier in water-wax emulsions. That's because AMP oleate is effective in lower concentrations than are required for comparable performance with other amine soaps. Emulsions made with relatively low concentrations of AMP oleate are stable and unchanged after repeated freeze-thaw cycles and heat stability tests. In properly formulated floor wax emulsions, AMP oleate imparts high gloss and excellent leveling characteristics.

The higher fatty acid soaps of AMP are powerful emulsifying agents in cleaners, polishes, dressings, self-polishing floor waxes, and emulsion-type paints. Evaporation loss and objectionable fumes are minimized during emulsion manufacture, due to AMP's relatively high boiling point. Films deposited from AMP-made emulsions have excellent water resistance and durability.

use AMP as a chemical intermediate

AMP forms substituted amides with esters, anhydrides, and acyl halides. AMP also reacts with alkyl halides, aldehydes, ketones, carbon disulfide, and many other compounds. These reactions suggest the use of AMP in the synthesis of surface-active agents, detergents, and vulcanization accelerators for rubber.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight	89.14
Boiling Point, at 760mm	165°C
Melting Point	30-31°C
Specific Gravity at 20/20°C	0.934
pH of 0.1M Aqueous Solution at 20°C	11.3
Solubility	Miscible with water, aromatic hydrocarbons, alcohols, esters. Insoluble in aliphatic hydrocarbons.

SPECIFICATIONS

Neutral Equiv.	88.5-91.0
Color, APHA, max.	20
Water, by wt., max.	0.8%
Distill. Range	156°C-177°C
Below 161°C, max.	10%
Above 168°C, max.	5%
Odor	Characteristic
Non-volatile matter by weight, max.	0.005%

OTHER AMINOHYDROXY COMPOUNDS

AMPD (2-Amino-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol) $CH_2OHC(CH_3)NH_2CH_2OH$

AEPD (2-Amino-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol) $CH_2OHC(C_2H_5)(NH_2)CH_2OH$

TRIS AMINO (Tris [hydroxymethyl] aminomethane) $(CH_2OH)_3CNH_2$

AB (2-Amino-1-butanol) $CH_3CH_2CHNH_2CH_2OH$

AMP is another important chemical derived from CSC's Nitroparaffins. For samples and additonal information write to:

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260 MADISON AVENUE **CORPORATION** NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

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CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 • —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 • —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 • —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 • —
Ammonia anhyd. fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.85 00 • —
refrigeration, tanks works, frt. equald ton.87 50 • —
aqueous (29.4% NH3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 4 00 • —
tanks, works, anhyd basis. ton 88 00 • —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11 15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 • —
Benzoate USP dms., kgs. 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots frt. alld lb. .81 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.319 50 • —
ton lots, ex whse ton.395.00 • —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.400 00 • —
Bicarbonate dom., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 8 00 • —
imp. dms t.c.l. lb 07¼- 08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 • .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .40 • —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 • —
Chloride, tech., white, gran., fines, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7 00 • —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 • —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 3 07 • —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 • 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 • .55
Nitrate dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works frt. equald ton.68 00 • —
with dolomite, 20.5%N bgs. Hopewell, Va ton.51 00 • —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton ton.70 00 • —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79 76 • —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. 26½ .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187 50 • —
ton lots, ex whse ton.271 50 • —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.276.50 • —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 • .47½
Phosphate, coml. bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .18 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .22 • —
Sulfate coke-oven bulk producing ovens, base price ton.42 00 -45.00
syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.42 00 -46 00
purif., dms., works lb. .09 .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 • —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 • —
t.c.l. works lb. .22 • .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 • 1.55
highly purif. cbys. 100% basis. lb 1.70 1.96
Thiosulfate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 • —
60% soln. dms. c.l. works lb. 06¼- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb.28.00 • —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 • —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 • —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 • —
dl, dms lb 6.00 • —
d-Sulfate, dms lb.28.00 • —
dl, dms lb 6.00 • —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .22 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 23 • —
tanks, same basis lb. 20 • —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¼- —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 • 1 25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 • 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 • 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 • 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .48 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .49 • —
tanks, works lb. .46 • —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms, c.l. works, lb. .25¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
tanks, works lb. .24¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 • —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 • 1.15
Angelica root, dom. bls lb. .60 • .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 • —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 • —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20½- —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 • —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. No prices.
Spanish, bgs. lb. .31 • —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 • 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., frt. alld lb. .88 • —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 • —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 • .17
Anthracene, 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 • —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls. c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .86 • —
electrical grade, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .91 • —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 • —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 • —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 • .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb .41 • —
t.c.l., works lb .43 • —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .65½- .70½
USP, powd., dms lb. .70½- .71½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb 3.50 —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP bots oz 23 40 -23 90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb 15 16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz 4.50 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 • —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. No prices.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls. ex whse. lb. .54 • —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 • —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb .36 • .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. 50 53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,430.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.742.50 • —
Run of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.611.60 • —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.479.60 • —
3R, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.403.10 • —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.382.80 • —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.353.10 • —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 • —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 • —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 • —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 • —
5D, c.l (20 tons), mines ton.134.75 • —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.134.75 • —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.25 • —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.115.50 • —
(20 tons), mines ton.115.50 • —
6D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.81.90 • —
7D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.71.92 • —
7F, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.68.25 • —
7H, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.57.75 • —
7K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.48.30 • —
7M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.42.00 • —
7R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.40.95 • —
7RF, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.42.00 • —
7T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.38.85 • —
7TF, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.42.00 • —
8S, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton28.35 • —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, t.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37 00 • —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 • —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37 00 • —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 • —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 • —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21 00 • —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refy ton 20 00 • —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 • —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 2.45 • 2.65

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 • —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .75 • —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 • 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 • .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 • —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 • 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 • —
smaller lots, works ton.110.00 • —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 • .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 • —
t.c.l., works ton.175.00 • —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 • —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 • —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.200.00 • —
t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald ton.210.00 • —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 • —
t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 • —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 • —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .15 • .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 • —
t.c.l. works ton.95.00 • —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 • —
95-75% bgs. mines ton.25 00 • —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.45.00 • —
ex-whse. N. Y ton.65 10 • —
Bauxite, bulk mines ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 • .37
root, bls lb. .45 • .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 • —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.80.60 • —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.83.10 • —
tow gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.78.95 • —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton 81.45 • —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 • —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 • 1.05
tech., cbys., t.l., dms lb. .43 • —
smaller lots lb. .44 • —
Benzene (See Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
t.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 • —
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .007 • —
t.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0085- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.03 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 • —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 1.05 • —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 • 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .36 • —
Birmingham district gal. .36 • —
Chicago district gal. .36 • —
Cleveland district gal. .36 • —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 • —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 • —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 • —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 • —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 • —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 • —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 • —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 • —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 • 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 • —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 • —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .22 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
Peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .98 • 1.08
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 • —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 • 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate USP, f.f.c. cns., dms lb. .62 • 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .23 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • —
tank, trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 • —
A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 • 3.90
Formate, cns. lb 1.30 • 2 10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb 8.60 • 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 • 1.65
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.50 • 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 • 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Betagamma-picoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin, cryst., bots gram.10.00 • —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, bars lb. 5.11 • —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 • —
Metal, bxs. ton lots lb. 2.25 • —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 • 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 • 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 • 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib dms lb. 5.22 • —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 • —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 • —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 • —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 • —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 • —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 • —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 • —
cs., t.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide)
Bone, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 • .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .72 • —
t.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 • —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12 • —
t.c.l. dlvd or whse, lb. .19 • —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 • —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .074 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 • —
ctns. t.c.l. whse lb. .10 • —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 • .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns. t.c.l. whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 • —
bgs., ctns. t.c.l., whse lb. .085 • —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l. works lb. .16 • .45
Mineral, bgs. works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 • —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 • .65
tree bark, bls lb. .40 • .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.190.00 • —
t.c.l., works ton.200.00 • —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 • —
t.c.l., works ton.120.00 • —
N. Y. whse ton.155.00 • —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs unit-ton. 4.75 • —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 5.00 • —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 • .15
t.c.l. lb. .15½- .19½
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 • .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 • —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 3.20 • —
Chinese, bbls., same basis, carlots. lb. .50 • —
t.c.l., ton lots lb. .51 • —
less than ton lots lb. .52 • —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 • —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl, violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 • —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 • 4.15
Milori, bbls., same basis, carlots. t.c.l., ton lots lb. .51 • —
less than ton lots lb. .52 • —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .85 • —
Blue, phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 • —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 • —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 • —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 • —
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., same basis, carlots lb. .50 • —
t.c.l., ton lots lb. .51 • —
less than ton lots lb. .52 • —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis, carlots lb. .50 • —
t.c.l., ton lots lb. .51 • —
less than ton lots lb. .52 • —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .19 • —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 • —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 • —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 65 00 • —
Los Angeles ton 82 00 • —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.50 • —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chicago ton.130.25 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.71.50 • —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.69.25 • —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.119.00 • —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.00 • —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.43.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton.93.00 • —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.98.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.36.75 • —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.57.75 • —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton.107.50 • —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.112.50 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.51.50 • —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.48.25 • —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.98.00 • —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.00 • —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 • .24
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 • 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truckload works lb. .62 • —
t.t.l. works lb. .70 • —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 • .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 • —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .30 • .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 • 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 • —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 • 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 • —
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
t.c.l., works lb. .06½ .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
t.c.l., works lb. .06½- .16½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works lb. .07 • .07¼
t.c.l., works lb. .07¼- .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 • .25
Sulfate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 • .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .95 • —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 • —
t.c.l., refy. lb. .22 • —
tanks, refy lb. .15 • —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½- —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 • —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .15½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .38 • —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .32¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .31 • —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .42 • —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .43 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 • —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .55 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Oleate, refd., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .32 —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 • 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .24½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .56 • —
tanks, works lb. .54 • —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works gram .65 - —
In edible oil (see Viosterol)
Calcium, p-aminosalicylate fib. dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt adjusted lb 7.00 —
smaller lots same basis lb 7.05 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .01½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .94 .98
Carbide standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 134.40 —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., floated,, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs. works ton 32.00 - 34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l. works ton.38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs. c.l. works ton 110.00 160.00
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt equald ton.12.35 - —
pellets bgs., c.l., works ton.35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt equald ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. ton.34.00 - 71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 —
Chromate bgs., frt. equald lb. 29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd E or Rockies lb .24 .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 - 24.75
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.28.65 - 32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27½ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram .06 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.74.00 - 83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.79.00 - 93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.99.50 - 104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt., equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.25 - 3.67
nat. USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.03 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton.73.00 - 115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .033 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .023 - .0345
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½ - .13¼
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers,, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10¼ - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .09½ - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.25 - —
"B" lb. 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.95 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd lb 14.40 —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 14.50 - 15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram .38 - —
In carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms. works, million units .12 - —
Microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram dms., dlvd. million units .26 - —
b Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns gram .35 - —
In vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram cns. gram .084 - —
Carvol, bots lb 4.50 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .32 - .33
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .38 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .26 - .27
New Zealand, same basis lb. .30 - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm lots same nasis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .18 - —
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .20 - —
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .19 - —
Cornje, bls. lb. .21 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton.140.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns lb 5.00 - 30.00
syn., cns lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .30 - —
Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Indian, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs. 100-lb lots or more, dlvd E lb. .33 - .46
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E. lb. .545 .553
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 .603
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 .553
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .585 .593
half-second, bgs., dlvd E. lb. .545 .553
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Hydrate 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2 fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works. lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 1.93
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 .30
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.72.00 - 75.00
40-lb. paper bgs., same basis. ton.76.00 - —

acetaldehyde
pharmaceutical raw material
denaturant
chemical intermediate

crotonaldehyde
denaturant
chemical intermediate
specialty solvent

n-butyraldehyde
chemical intermediate
plastic intermediate
pharmaceutical intermediate

isobutyraldehyde
pharmaceutical intermediate
resin raw material
chemical raw material

Eastman aldehydes

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CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
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SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston.
West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Charcoal, pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton 53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 38.00 - —
t.l., works, South ton 41.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., multiple units, 5 cars, works, l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —

Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.02 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.12 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.12 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., 1,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
less than 1,000 lbs, same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —

2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.23 - —
dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 6.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb. 58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52

Chromium green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .85 - —
"000" bgs., afloat lb. 1.00 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 4.60 - 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 3.10 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.85 - 5.15
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port, long ton 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port, long ton 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton 35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me., gross ton 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse., net ton 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .39 - .40
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 2.62 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .79 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.32 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .48½- .50
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .47½- .51
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .3825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .3975- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .50¾- .51¼
cryst., bbls., works lb. .34¾- .35¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .80½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .81½- —
smaller lots lb. .83½- —
Gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.26
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .46 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. .57 - .64¼
red, 97%, USN Type I, 100-5,000 lb. lots, bbls lb. .69½- .83¼
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works. lb. .57½- .67¼
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- .65¼
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .2260- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 15.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 16.20 -16.70

New development from Du Pont

C. P. AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE
C. P. SULFURIC ACID
C. P. GLACIAL ACETIC ACID
C. P. HYDROCHLORIC ACID

Now . . . Du Pont Reagents come in throw-away cases and bottles

This Du Pont development brings welcome news to every user of C. P. Reagents. Throw-away packages for 5-pint units mean new convenience and economy.

• NO DEPOSIT • NO BOOKKEEPING • LESS BREAKAGE • LIGHTER WEIGHT
• NO RETURNS • LESS STORAGE SPACE • GREATER SAFETY • LOWER FREIGHT

New Du Pont safety sleeve (*right*), also on 5-pint bottles, is an added feature for safe handling. And each reagent bears a different colored label. Caps and labels match for added safety.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.),
Grasselli Chemicals Dept.,
Wilmington 98, Del.

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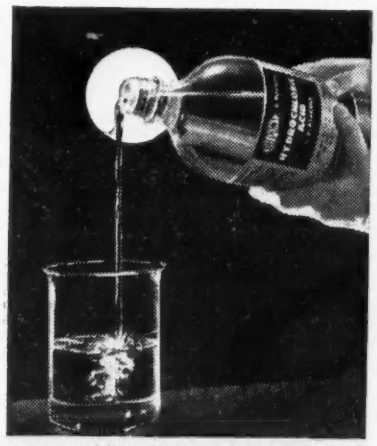
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
...THROUGH CHEMISTRY



NO DRIPS! NEW DU PONT SAFETY SLEEVE of "Alathon"® polyethylene resin prevents drippage . . . protects hands.

*Not yet approved for throw-away cases.

DU PONT C. P. REAGENTS

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C. P. HYDROCHLORIC ACID • C. P. NITRIC ACID*

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Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 36%
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 26.10 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 33.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 34.85 - 37.85
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 157.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 152.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .09½- —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08¾- .09
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.16 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.13 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.28 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, exp. 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 51.00 - —
solv., same basis ton. 47.00 - —
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. 85 - .9
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln., 80% tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., l.c.l., incl. lb. .0634- —
c.l., incl lb. .0561- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
N.Y. whse., dms., l.c.l. incl. lb. .0745- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .2175- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 49 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .31½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .17 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.75 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l. works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .26¾
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - .27¾
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 62.10 - —

Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
neutral, less 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .20 - .21
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots. 24.00 - 25.00
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.18 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.33 - —
canary, light paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 8.92 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.07 - —
dark paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.02 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.17 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.76 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.91 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, imported, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —

Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .93 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- .32½
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63¼- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —

Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49½- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, works., dms., c.l. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

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Diethylamine—Dyes, Coaltar

Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 —
l.c.l. works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —

Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom. dms., lb .90 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram 5.00 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 .38
Stearate dms., ton lots lb. .25 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 84 —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. 62 —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .063 - .07
Sulfate, bulk gram. .063 - .07
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —

Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
nat., bgs. lb. .09 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. 45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. 40 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l. works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l, works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —

Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
smaller lots lb. .71 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystalizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
Crystalizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .20¾- —
tanks lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 - —
refd., 63°C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 —
l.c.l., works lb. .60½- .61
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 .58¼
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
ex-whse gal. .62 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .67 - —
tanks works, South gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .51 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 21.30 -35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70
No. 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. [illegible] lb. 24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.09 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .89 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.00 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.29 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.31 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .98 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .67 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .80 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.18 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.25 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.11 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.45 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.13 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc. lb. 1.03 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. .91 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .94 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.10 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .92 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.08 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.16 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 1.62 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.44 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.86 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.43 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.80 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.16 - —

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DDT
KRISP CHIPS®

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Good Grindability
Excellent Solubility
Low Price

DDT KRISP CHIPS in form are between the lump and flake. They are highly recommended for either dust or liquid solutions.

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R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.

10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. 2205 Tribune Tower, Chicago 11, Ill.

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No

365	Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	3.11	—
382	Scarlet B	lb.	2.20	—
401	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.79	—
406	Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.30	—
419	Red FC	lb.	1.23	—
420	Brown M	lb.	1.19	—
448	Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.43	—
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.65	—
593	Green BY, conc	lb.	.87	—
596	Yellow Brown K, extra	lb.	1.08	—
620	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.11	—
639	Fast Yellow GG	lb.	1.97	—
640	Yellow XX	lb.	1.95	—
655	Yellow OX	lb.	2.24	—
657	Green V	lb.	2.31	—
662	Brilliant green G	lb.	3.07	—
667	Milling green 6B, conc	lb.	4.05	—
671	Blue EG	lb.	1.68	—
681	Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698	Violet 6BN Powder	lb.	1.91	—
720	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.07	—
729	Blue B, conc	lb.	3.06	—
749	Red BX	lb.	.87	—
814	Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.11	—
841	Safranine GF, extra, conc.	lb.	3.48	—
865	Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	—
922	Blue GXX	lb.	1.88	—
978	Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.32	—
1034	Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.85	—
1054	Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	3.20	—
1078	Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	2.99	—
1085	Alizarine blue black B	lb.	2.56	—
1096	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.19	—
1099	Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.93	—
1101	Jade green N, double paste.	lb.	1.10	—
1106	Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.26	—
1113	Blue BLFD, double paste.	lb.	2.48	—
1150	Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.21	—
1151	Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.94	—
1171	Indigo synthetic, 20% paste.	lb.	.31	—
1217	Orange RD, double powder.	lb.	3.94	—
p-4	Brown PG	lb.	2.54	—
p-14	Brown EB	lb.	1.83	—
p-24	Gray L	lb.	1.76	—
p-30	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.07	—
p-202	Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	2.10	—
p-244	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.44	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

24	Oil orange Z-7078	lb.	1.06	—
73	Oil scarlet ZBL	lb.	1.44	—
800	Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	—
860	Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	—
860	Induline base Z2R	lb.	1.07	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

1073	Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	—
1078	Alizarine cyanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	—
1080	Oil violet special Z	lb.	6.81	—
p-813	Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.03	—
	Oil black ZBC	lb.	4.46	—
	Oil black ZBD	lb.	3.03	—
	Oil black ZBH	lb.	4.61	—
	Oil black ZMM	lb.	6.52	—
	Oil blue ZN	lb.	8.02	—
	Oil blue ZV	lb.	4.95	—
	Oil orange ZMG	lb.	1.32	—
	Oil red Z-1700	lb.	1.49	—
	Oil yellow ZG, conc	lb.	6.33	—

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

p-517	Spirit yellow ZR	lb.	4.62	—
p-520	Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb.	5.87	—
	Spirit black ZRB	lb.	2.95	—
	Spirit brown ZG	lb.	5.30	—
	Spirit red ZB, conc	lb.	6.41	—

E

Echinacea root, bls		lb	1.10	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).				
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls		lb.	1.02	1.04
tanners' bbls.		lb	.96	.06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls		lb.	.30	.32
powd., bbls., bxs		lb.	.45	—
select, bundles		lb.	.75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots		oz.	42.50	44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis		lb.	3.75	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots		oz.	.95	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots		oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots.		oz.	.75	—
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots.		oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots		oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.36	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.33	—
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots		gram	.60	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).				
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst		kilo	150.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined		lb.	2.00	—
Eserine salicylate, bots		oz.	84.00	—
Sulfate, bots		oz.	84.00	—
Ether (see specific product).				
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld		lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld		lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld		lb.	.11½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.		lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld		lb.	.14¾	—
tanks, frt. alld		lb.	.11¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld		lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., frt. alld		lb.	.13	—
tanks, frt alld		lb.	.12	—
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.14½	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.11½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.14¾	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.11¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.12	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.58	—
l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.59	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.56	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd		lb.	.36	—
t.l., dlvd		lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.34	—
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).				
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E		lb.	.41	.43
l.c.l., frt. alld. E		lb.	.43	.45
Butyl ketone, dms, c.l., works		lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l., works		lb.	.36	—
tanks, works		lb.	.34	—
Butyrate, works		lb	.80	1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).				
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works		lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works		lb.	.72	.80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works		lb.	.65	.70
smaller lots, works		lb	.67	.81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works			.20	.22
dms., works		lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works		lb.	.10	—
Ethyl cinnamate, ens		lb.	2.71	3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms		lb.	.27	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns		lb.	1.01	—
½-lb. cns		lb.	1.11	—
¼-lb. cns		lb.	1.21	—
Indust., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.13	—
tanks, dlvd. E		lb.	.10	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots		lb.	3.90	4.40
Iodide, cbys., works		lb.	3.30	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and less than truckload, works, frt. equald		lb.	.51½	.52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots		oz.	11.85	—
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).				
Oenanthate, dms.		lb.	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works		lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).				
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).				
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.50	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.47	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.43½	—
l.c.l., dlvd E		lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd. E		lb.	.41½	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works,		lb.	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls.		lb.	.83	—
Ethylamine (see Mono. Di- or Tri-)				
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.		lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., frt. alld		lb.	.52	—
tanks, frt. alld		lb.	.50	—
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l.		lb.	.19½	.20¼
l.c.l.		lb.	.20½	.21¼
tanks		lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, same basis		lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.				
Glycol, indust., dms. c.l., dlvd. E.		lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis		lb.	.13½	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd. E		lb.	.19½	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd. E		lb.	.18½	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.20	—
tanks, dlvd. E		lb.	.17	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd. E		lb.	.18½	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd E		lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, dlvd E		lb.	.27	—
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms		lb.	.34	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd. E		lb.	.15½	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).				
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd E. 100% basis		lb	48	—
l.c.l. dlvd E. 100% basis		lb	47	—
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis		lb	44	—
Ethylvanillin, ens., 25-lb. lots		lb	6.75	7.30
smaller lots		lb	7.35	7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, ens, dms		lb	1.40	1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots.		lb	2.20	3.25
Euphorbia herb, bls		lb	.15	.17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh bulk, c.l., works		ton	15.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher				
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs		lb.	.17½	—
Czech, medium, bgs		lb.	.11½	—
Indian, light, bgs		lb.	.11	.11¼
Roumanian, bgs.		lb.	11	—
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs		lb.	.08½	.09
Moroccan, bgs.		lb.	.08½	.09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l. works		lb	.09	—
l.c.l., works		lb.	.09¾	—
soln., USP IX, cbys		lb.	.16	—
djns.		lb.	.17	—
Cacodylate, NF, bots		lb.	13.00	14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		lb.	7.00	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		lb.	7.85	—
Indust. cryst. bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		lb.	5.25	6.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		lb.	5.75	7.25

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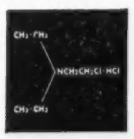
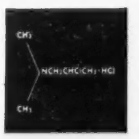
for pharmaceutical synthesis

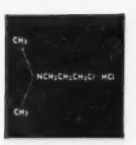


beta-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DEC). $(CH_3CH_2)_2$ NCH_2CH_2Cl. HCl. A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including the production of antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.



beta-Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2$ $NCH_2CHClCH_3$. HCl. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.

beta-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2$ NCH_2CH_2Cl. HCl. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in hydrochloride form.



gamma-Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2$ $NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl$. HCl. (DMPC). A white powder of singular purity. A versatile intermediate for pharmaceutical and organic syntheses, available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

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Ferric chloride, anhyd., 42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP cryst, dms., works lb. 07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate NF soluble, gran., pearls cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran. pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe dms., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .38 - 42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton 34.75 -40.75
lb. .37 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10

Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton 141.00 - —
Scrap ton 137.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675- —
l.c.l., works lb. .072 - .0725
tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .043 - —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 20.00 -21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs. c.l., same basis ton 17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipg point ton 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —

Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. 21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .48 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .59 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .66 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .70 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .77 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls. bxs lb. 23 24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 4.35 - 4.80
standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.20 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .33 - .34
Cochin, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb. .59 - .60
No. 3, bgs lb. .54 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .29 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).

Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
packers 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
renderers' 115 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue l.c.l., prices 1c higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88% to refineries, tanks, lb. .20 - —
soapiye, 80%, tanks lb. .18 - —
recd., BP 98% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP CP 95% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Gylcerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09¼
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21¼
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24¼
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31¼
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅞- —
not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅛- —
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾- .07⅛
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works, lb. 6.40 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .41 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, dms., bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l, same basis lb. .43 - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Machalite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 - 28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½- .18
Manila C, bgs lb. .41 - .43
CBB, bgs lb. .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .31 - .33
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
MA, soft, bgs lb. .23 - .25
WS, bgs lb. .34 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .26
bgs lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs lb. .34 - .36
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .28 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17¼
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15¼
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .15¼
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .19
Siam, cs lb. .39 - —

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Navy adopts Cellulube* fire resistant hydraulic fluids to safeguard aircraft elevator systems
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Used for more than 1,500 hours aboard the Bennington, Shangri-La and Ticonderoga, Cellulube 220 is in service aboard the new Saratoga, and is also being evaluated for additional Naval applications.
Cellulube 220 is one of a series of synthetic (non-petroleum) functional fluids developed for industry by Celanese in six controlled viscosities. These fire-resistant hydraulic fluids and cylinder lubricants provide a significant margin of safety wherever high temperatures and pressures may cause fire or explosion.
For additional information about the Celanese Cellulube series, write to Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Department 656-C, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.
In Canada, Canadian Chemical Company, Ltd., Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.
DECK EDGE ELEVATOR TAKES PLANE TOPSIDE. Cellulube 220 is being used in elevators of this type on the Shangri-La, Bennington and Ticonderoga. The Navy plans to install fire-resistant hydraulic fluids on all carriers.
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Agricultural, automotive, aviation, building, electrical, paper, pharmaceutical, plastics, surface coatings, textile
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Gum, dammar, Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.47	.49
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.29	.30
No. 3, bbls	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs	lb.	.16½	.17
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W. Va	lb.	.14½	.16
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.40	—
tech. grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.32	—
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	.55	—
No. 2, powd., bbls.	lb.	.45	—
No. 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.40	—
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.28	.30
Myrrh, cs	lb.	.38	.40
Opium (see Opium).			
Olibanum siftings, cs	lb.	.15	.20
tears, cs	lb	22	30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).			
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).			
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs.	lb.	3.00	3.50
No. 2, cs	lb	2.55	2.60
No. 3, cs	lb	1.75	1.80
powd., USP, bbls	lb.	1.25	1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C.	ton	20.30	—
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis	ton	20.00	—
works, N. Y. C.	ton	17.00	—
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C.	ton	55.00	—
ex warehouse	ton	60.00	62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.24	.28
Heliotropin, cryst., cns	lb.	4.05	4.50
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb.	70	75
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.75	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.37	—
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20½	—
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.14¾	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.14¾	—
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works, 50-lb. lots	lb.	22.50	—
5-lb. lots	lb.	23.00	—
1-lb. lots	lb.	23.50	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	1.98	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.222	—
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.232	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.242	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.239	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.249	—
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.40½	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.41½	—
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15½	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15½	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tanks, works	lb	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00	7.50
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	—
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	.71	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	4.50	—
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots.	kilo	400.00	—
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works.	kilo	80.00	85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works	kilo	90.00	95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots	oz.	8.50	—
Methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	5.65	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton	6.25	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb	16	19
Hydrastine, bots	oz.	29.50	31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	29.50	31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La	lb.	3.00	3.30
85% ret. dms., same basis	lb.	1.35	1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La	lb.	1.60	1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms	gram.	4.75	5.00
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms	gram.	4.75	5.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	.40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	.60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½	.32½
dlvd. W	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.03¾	.05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.211	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1800	—
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms	lb.	.98	1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.82½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.84½	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	7.65	7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine, bots	oz.	13.50	—
Hydrobromide, bots	oz.	6.00	7.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	7.00	7.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.52	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.27	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars	lb.	.75	2.37
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	17.00	21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb.	5.00	—
cms., dlvd	lb.	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.42	—
resub, USP, dms., jars	lb.	2.30	2.33
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms	lb.	5.90	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns	lb.	5.30	5.60
b-Ionone, cs	lb.	6.00	7.70
Methyl (see under M).			
Ipecac root, bgs	lb.	8.00	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	9.00	—
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.28	.34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).			
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.25	1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.62	.95
Formate, dms	lb.	.80	—
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.15	1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	4.40	4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo	23.00	25.50
smaller lots	kilo	24.00	26.00
Isopentane, comi., grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex rety	gal.	.15½	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, works	lb	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10½	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.05	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	.90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.45	.55
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.55	.65
Juniper berries, bgs	lb	18	.20
Tar, NF, dms	lb	42	.60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.10	.12
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	15½	.17½
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.15	—

L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	19½	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.20¼	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.20¾	—
Edible lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.			
Lactose, fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.21½	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¼	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¼	—
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb	1.70	1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.28	.30
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.26	.24
hydrous, dms., works	lb	25	27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.1165	—
	ton	56.00	56.50
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb	.20	.23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	12	—
Portuguese, bls	lb.	11	—
Turkey, bls	lb.	.25	—
Yugoslavia, bls	lb.	.11	—
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l. works	lb.	.65½	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75	.80
ord., bls	lb.	.25	.40
select., bls	lb.	.90	—
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls	lb.	.23½	—
gran., bbls	lb.	.24½	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.24½	—
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.32½	.33¼
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l	lb.	.41½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—

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For years, makers of cough syrups, lozenges, lotions and other drug and cosmetic preparations have used Glycerine to provide demulcent, humectant or solvent action. Recent research with new thickening agents indicates that these properties of Glycerine will soon be extended to a whole new range of pharmaceutical preparations.

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This balanced group of properties keeps Glycerine's usefulness growing

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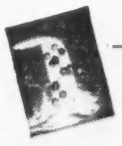
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Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Chloride, dms ..... lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars ..... lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate fused, 26% Pb, dms, lb. .33 —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y ..... lb. .16 - —
St Louis ..... lb. .1580 —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .34¾- —
200-2,000-lb lots, same basis, lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb higher.
Monosilicate bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2075- —
Naphthenate, liq. 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb, dms, dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .23¾- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO dms, works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms, works lb. .41 —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .19½- —

Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate. Lead white basic sulfate).
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms .... lb. .15 —
24% Pb., dms ..... lb. .18½- —
solid, 30% ..... lb. .23¼- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .20 - —
silicate, bgs., c.l. shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .18¼- —
sulfate, bgs. c.l. shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .18¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret dms., c.l., works lb. .15 .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l. same basis .... lb 14½ 16½
dl-Leucine dms., works ..... lb 12 25 -15 00
Licorice root, whole, bbls ..... lb. 10 .12
gran., bbls ..... lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls ..... lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ —
l.c.l., works lb .06¾ —

Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan, N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ..ton.18.71 - —
Hydrated bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.20.21 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms, lb. 5.45 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms .... lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 5.50 - 5.80
96-98%, dms ..... lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain bots. ..... lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.09
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.52.50 -53.50
extracted 36% bulk same basis, ton.46.50 -47.00
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.30 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd .... lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .82 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .85 - 1.11½

Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride bbls., 10,000-lb. vots, dlvd lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd ..... lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd ..... lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works lb.11.00 -12.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .80 - .80½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .81 - .81½
Manganite, dms., works .... lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots, lb 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms ..... lb 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works ..... lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Titanate dms., works ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.37 50 -39 00
Logwood extract, cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1 bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls, l.c.l ..... lb. .19 - —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .18½- —
solid No 1, boxes, c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs ..... lb. 1.20 - 2.00
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo.140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.75
West Indian, No. 1, bls, shipment lb. 3.00 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼ 26
syn rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
extra light, works .... lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, ctns ..... lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls ..... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton 82 50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton.40.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. frt equald ..... lb. .14 .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 55.00 -105 00
Gluconate, dms., cns ..... lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .32½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt alld. on carlots lb. .53 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .10 - .11¼
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots .... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots ..... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher
Malathion, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs ..... lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms ..... lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton.97.00 - —
paper bgs., works .... ton.93.50 - —
dms., works ..... ton.101.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms .... lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms., lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls. lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip 6½-7% Mn. dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ... ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ... ton.87.50 - —
Tallate 6%, dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.67.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.55.00 -58.00
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.85 - 7.00
works lb. .60 - —
single dm., works ..... lb. .65 - —
ton-lots, works ..... lb. .62 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.85 - 7.00
syn., USP, racemic, cns ..... lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.25

☒ Check list for LITHIUM Researchers—No. 2

Lithium has enabled industry after industry to achieve over-all savings through shortcuts, reduction of waste, improvement of end-product, and simplification of operating procedures. Check your field of interest in Lithium below. If you are interested in a specific application relative to Lithium not indicated in the checklist, note the fact in the form furnished, attach it to your letterhead and send it to us. Our research laboratory will look into the matter for you.

LITHIUM COMPOUNDS

LITHIUM CARBONATE
Uses:
- ☐ Porcelain enamels
- ☐ Pottery glazes
- ☐ Special glasses
- ☐ Pharmaceutical chemicals
- ☐ Lithium salts
- ☐ Heat treating salts

LITHIUM HYDROXIDE
Uses:
- ☐ Storage batteries
- ☐ Gas absorption
- ☐ Pharmaceutical chemicals
- ☐ Multi-purpose greases
- ☐ Lubricating oils
- ☐ Lithium salts

LITHIUM CHLORIDE
Uses:
- ☐ Gas absorption
- ☐ Air conditioning
- ☐ Welding rods
- ☐ Brazing fluxes
- ☐ Lithium metal
- ☐ Heat treating salts
- ☐ Deicer fluid

LITHIUM COBALTITE
Uses:
- ☐ Porcelain enamels (ground coats and colored cover coats)

LITHIUM BROMIDE
Uses:
- ☐ Air Conditioning
- ☐ Pharmaceuticals
- ☐ Gas absorption

LITHIUM NITRATE
Uses:
- ☐ Refrigeration
- ☐ Heat treating salts

LITHIUM MANGANITE
Uses:
- ☐ Porcelain enamels (ground coats for kitchenware, refrigerators, stoves, etc., cover coats for colored ware)
- ☐ Semi-conductors

LITHIUM SILICATE
Uses:
- ☐ Titanium porcelain enamels
- ☐ Glazes for sanitary ware
- ☐ Pottery glazes

LITHIUM TITANATE
Uses:
- ☐ Titanium porcelain enamels
- ☐ Ceramic glazes
- ☐ Electric porcelains

LITHIUM ZIRCONATE
Uses:
- ☐ Porcelain enamel ground coats
- ☐ Titanium porcelain enamel cover coats
- ☐ Ceramic glazes
- ☐ Electric porcelains

LITHIUM ZIRCONIUM SILICATE
Uses:
- ☐ Ceramic glazes
- ☐ Electric porcelains

LITHIUM ALUMINATE
Uses:
- ☐ Flux in highly refractory enamels

LITHIUM (META)BORATE
Uses:
- ☐ As a flux in enamel cover coats

LITHIUM MOLYBDATE
Uses:
- ☐ As smelter or mill addition in white enamel cover

I am interested in Lithium _____ for
(Compound, Metal or Derivative)
the following application: _____

_____

_____

_____

Technical Data Sheets are available for every compound in the checklist. They will be sent as checked above.

. . . trends ahead in industrial applications for Lithium

LITHIUM CORPORATION OF AMERICA, INC.
2530 RAND TOWER
MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINN.

MINES: Keystone, Custer, Hill City, South Dakota • Bessemer City, North Carolina • Cat Lake, Manitoba • Amos Area, Quebec • BRANCH SALES OFFICES: New York Pittsburgh • Chicago • CHEMICAL PLANTS: St. Louis Park, Minnesota • Bessemer City, North Carolina • RESEARCH LABORATORY: St. Louis Park, Minnesota

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran., or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.90 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask 262.00 -264.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .75 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. per lb higher.
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67 - —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb 1.90 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Testosterone, USP 100-gram bots. gram .68 - —

2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c higher
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .13 - .13½
New York gal. .16 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, cans., works kilo 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.31 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl m-cresol)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾- —

Sodium Tripolyphosphate

Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
ANHYDROUS

Sodium Polyphos
(SODIUM HEXAMETAPHOSPHATE)
(SODIUM TETRAPHOSPHATE)

Trisodium Phosphate
CRYSTALLINE
MONOHYDRATE

Sodium Phosphates

BLOCKSON

Trisodium Phosphate
Chlorinated

Disodium Phosphate
ANHYDROUS
CRYSTALLINE

CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK APRIL 23-28

Monosodium Phosphate
ANHYDROUS
MONOHYDRATE

Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY
Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
JOLIET, ILLINOIS

also major producers of:
SULFURIC ACID
SODIUM FLUORIDE
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE
HYGRADE FERTILIZER

TEOX 120
a nonionic surfactant

Musk—Oil, Codliver

Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb 5.15 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb 5.20 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb 5.45 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb 1.45 - —
5 lb lots, cns lb 1.50 - —
xylol, 100-lb lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .12
Dutch, bgs. lb. No prices.
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11½- .12
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted bgs., ex dock ton.63.00 -64.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton.78.00 - —
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton.62.00 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .10½- —
extract Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 —
Imp., 78°, large lots lb. .07 Nom.
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls, frt alld lb 50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech, flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib, dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity gram. .50 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, obls, dlvd lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate bbls, dlvd lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb .38½- .46½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green, bbls. lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.55 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, 10,000 lbs. or more, dms lb. .54 - —
less than 10,000 lbs lb. .57 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —

Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis ton.47.50 - —
40.8% N, tanks, same basis ton.52.15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.00 - 5.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .22½- —

Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 —

Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No orices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .66 - .68
West Indian, bgs lb. .66 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —

Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. 1.15 - —
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.30 - —
Angelica root, bots lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb. 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Avocado, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - 70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.10
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Calamus, bots lb. 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .30 - .45
white, dms lb. .29 - —
Cananga, native, cns lb. 8.00 - 9.00
rectified, cns. lb. 12.00 -14.75
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 36.00 -45.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2100- —
l.c.l. lb. .2150- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2310- —
l.c.l. lb. .2360- —
tanks lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2160- —
l.c.l. lb. .2210- —
tanks lb. .2010- —
Hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. lb. .1675- —
tanks lb. .1475- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .15½- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1850- —
l.c.l. lb. .1900- —
tanks lb. .17 Nom.
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .2075- —
l.c.l. lb. .2125- —
tanks .1925- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .11½- .12¼
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .15⅛
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots lb. 12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 90.00 -180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Camawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots lb. 25.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms, (Cassia) lb. 10.25 -10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .94 - —
Java, cns. lb. 2.05 - —
Java-type, cns. lb. 2.15 - —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.65 - —
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .12⅛- —
Pac. Coast lb. .10⅞- —
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11½ Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.45 - 1.55

in the agricultural chemicals industry...

SMART FORMULATORS USE ATLAS EMULSIFIERS

Ask the people who know their agricultural chemicals. They'll tell you that Atlas is a leading supplier of emulsifiers for pesticide concentrates. Ask them why and you'll get a lot of good reasons . . . like the long experience that Atlas has in this field, its line of quality emulsifiers, knowledge and recognition of formulators' problems and the technical assistance Atlas offers.

These same advantages apply in numerous other industries* which use Atlas emulsifiers for adding new values and creating new effects in hundreds of products.

Got any problems involving emulsification or moisture conditioning? Bring them to Atlas—leading supplier of surfactants and sorbitol. We're ready to put our specialized experience and our line of diversified organic chemicals to work for you.

* ATLAS SERVES THESE INDUSTRIES
Cosmetic
Cleaning Specialties
Pharmaceutical
Paint
Polish
Textile
Chemical Specialties
Edible Oils
. . . and many others

CHEMICALS DIVISION
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE
In Canada: Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd. Brantford, Ontario, Canada

Oil, copaiba, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots ..... lb. 13.00 -15.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works ..... lb. .15½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06⅜- —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .20½- .20¾
tanks ..... lb. .1910- —
Costus, bots. ..... lb. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .14⅞- —
Valley ..... lb. .14¾ Nom.
Texas ..... lb. .14½- .14¾
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04 - —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .20⅜- —
tanks ..... lb. .18⅞- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar
Cubeb, cns. ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns. ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Cypress, bots. ..... lb. 3.30 —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed bots ..... lb 2.80 - 4.25
Dulseed, com., bots., dms. ..... lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF rectified, 70-80%, drums lb. .72 - 1.05
80-90%, dms ..... lb. .78 - 1.10
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns ..... lb. 2.80 - —
Fir, Canada, cns ..... lb. 2.35 - 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .1400- .1450
kettle-bodied, dms. ..... lb. .1630- .1680
light-pressed, dms. ..... lb. .1250- .1300
tanks ..... lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,500 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots ..... oz. 4.75 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns .... lb. 12.75 -13.00
Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 13.25 -14.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots ..... lb. 17.85 -19.00
Grapefruit dms. ..... lb. 1.80 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms ..... lb. .15¼- .16¼
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .17¼- .18¼
prime, burning, dms ..... lb. .18⅝- .19¼
Guiacwood, cns. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Hemlock, cns ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots ..... lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. ..... lb. .32 - .53
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns ..... lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns ..... lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns ..... lb. 8.50 - 9.50
40-42% ester, cns ..... lb. 8.75 - —
spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.65 - 6.00
Messina, cns ..... lb. 5.50 - —
terpeneless, bots. ..... lb. 50.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns ..... lb. 4.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
West Indian, cs ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 6.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots. ..... lb. 29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1890- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1990- .2060
tanks (f.o.b. Minneapolis) lb. .1560- —
New York ..... lb. .1690- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1755- .1745

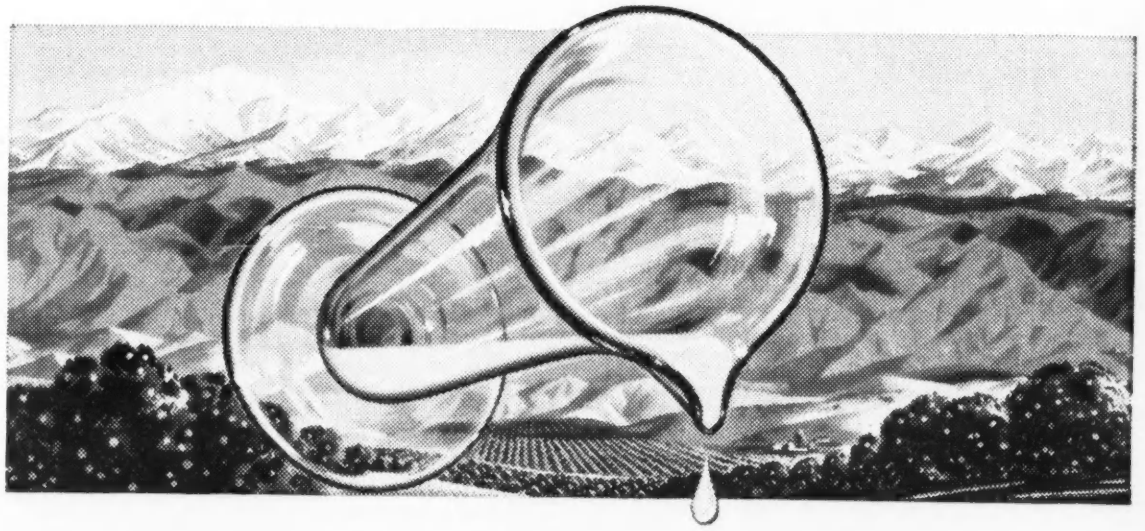
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.

Mace, dist cns., dms ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, new crop, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf lb. .08 - .08⅛
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms ..... lb. .17 - .17½
syn., bots ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms ..... lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms ..... lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots ..... lb. 250.00 -310.00
Spanish, bots. ..... lb. 32.50 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.75 - —
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.65 - —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms ..... lb. .55 - .58
Oiticica, liq., dms ..... lb. .16⅝- .17¼
tanks ..... lb. .15½- —
Oleo, extra, dms ..... lb. .13⅜- .14
Olibanum, bots. ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 4.00 - 4.20
Orange, sweet, dist., cns ..... lb. .45 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. ..... lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .45 - .50
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots ..... lb. 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Palm, clarif., dms ..... lb. .13⅜- .14
Palmarosa, cns ..... lb. 8.25 -10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F, tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. ..... lb. 7.25 - —
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills, lb. .17½- —
refd., dms. ..... lb. .22⅞- .23¼
tanks ..... lb. .21⅜- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms ..... lb. 5.60 - 7.50
redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 5.85 - 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 3.40
Pimento, berry, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.00
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .12¼- —
ex-whse. ..... lb. .14¼- —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse, N.Y.C lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .16¼- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
tanks, divd. E ..... lb. .14½- —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots ..... oz. 48.00 -54.00
Oil, rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast lb. .1735- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1585- —
Sage, clary, bots ..... lb. 18.75 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb. 13.00 -15.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .08½- .09
Sassafras, artif., dms ..... lb. .53 - .70
nat., dom., USP, dms ..... lb. 1.45 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame refd. dms lb. .36 .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .44 - —
tanks, works gal 23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb. 27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .14⅜- —
foots (soapstocks), acid, 95% 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .07½- —
refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .18⅞- .18⅞
tanks ..... lb. .17⅛- —
clarified, dms. ..... lb. .18⅛- .18¼
tanks ..... lb. .16⅜- —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .19⅛- .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .17⅜- —
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.75 5.60
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1775- .1825
tankcars ..... lb. .1600- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms ..... lb. .1675- .1725
tankcars ..... lb. .1500- —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.10 2.75
Sweet birch USP Northern, cns lb 4.25 9.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 2.50 3.00

Oil, tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, lb. .03½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07⅝- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .06½- —
refd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06⅝- .07⅛
tanks, works ..... lb. .05½- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .12½- .13
Tangerine, Floridian, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Tansy, dms ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (see T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0634- —
whse ..... lb. .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .046 - —
rectified, NF, drms. incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. 1.05 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. 1.15 - —
refined, dms., works, l.c.l., incl. gal. .92 - —
N. Y. whse., l.c.l. ..... gal. 1.02 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.00
white, cns ..... lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns ..... lb. .40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. ..... lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27 - .27½
tanks, N. Y ..... lb. .25¼- —
domestic mills ..... lb. .24¼- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. ..... lb. .28 .43
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 13.00 -17.00
Haitian, cns ..... lb. 9.60 -11.00
Java, cns ..... lb. 18.50 -20.00

Oil, wheat germ, 5-gal. dms ..... gal. 11.20 - —
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½ 54½
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis gal. 52½ 55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½ 58½
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l. same basis gal. .53½ 56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½ 59½
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l. same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 64½ 65½
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 66 - 69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 71 71½
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- 73
l.c.l., same basis gal. 74½ 75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. 77½ 78
315-335 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 77 - 80
l.c.l., same basis gal. 83 85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns lb 3.20 -19.50
Syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. ..... lb. 17.00 -30.00
extra, bots ..... lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots ..... lb. No stocks

NO OTHER INGREDIENT



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What sets your product above your competitor's? FLAVOR! However you use Oil of Lemon, the flavor of your finished product is the most important ingredient.

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FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

Exchange ®

Oleostearine—Petroleum Solvent

Oleostearine, bbls. ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Opium, USP, cns ..... oz. 19.20 - 19.45
gran., USP, cns ..... oz. 21.65 - 21.90
powd. USP, cns ..... oz. 21.65 - 21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.80 - —
Deep shade, bbls ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Cadmium-Mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - .33½

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniline toner ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2160- —
Molybdated, bbls ..... lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls ..... lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .40 - .45

Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine)
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots ..... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

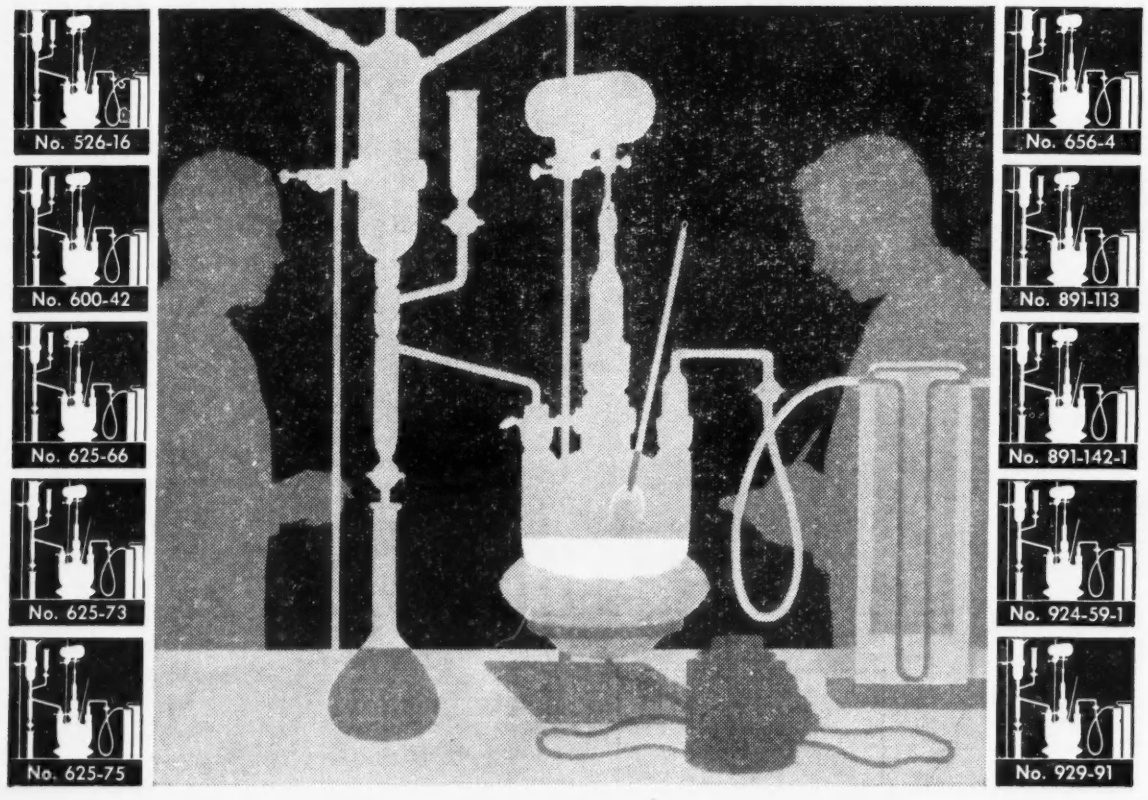
P

Papain, USP, African, bots ..... lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - .36
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - .37
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine)
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0750- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
125°-127°F. ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
132°-134°, ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .1275- .13
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .193 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroalinine).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder 15% dealers, dms., bgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - .53
tech. dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.51 —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide)
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 52.00 - —
Pectin, citrus NF powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls ..... lb. 1.35 - —
imported, Danish ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Procaine bulk ... 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Pentachlorophenol, dms. c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .13 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .32 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs ..... lb. No prices.
Japanese hontaka, bgs lb. .33 .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt ..... lb. .65 - —
Nigerian, bgs. ..... lb. .29½- —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - —
white, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 .75
imp., bls. ..... lb 1.10 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .14 - —
tank trucks, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .11 - —
dlvd W ..... lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms ..... lb 1.50 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅝- .06¼
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07⅜- .07⅝
tanks, refy ..... lb. .03⅞- .04⅜
cream, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .06¾- .07⅛
l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .09⅛- .09⅜
tanks, refy ..... lb. .05 - .06¼
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅞- .06⅛
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07⅛- .07⅜
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04⅛- .05¼
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy, lb. .07¼- .07⅝
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, refy ..... lb. .05½- .06⅝
snow, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .08⅛- .08⅜
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10 - .10¼
tanks, refy ..... lb. .06 - .06½
soft, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .07⅜- .07⅝
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .09⅛- .09⅜
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05⅞- .06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅞- .06⅜
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07½- .07¾
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04⅛- .06½
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-, 240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco, gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .19 - —
Buffalo ..... gal. .195 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .279 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .22 - —
Newark ..... gal. .18 - —
New York ..... gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .18 - —
Providence ..... gal. .195 —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J ..... gal. .32 - —
dlvd N. Y ..... gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark ..... gal. .18 - —
New York ..... gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic)
VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles, gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .289 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .23 - —
Newark ..... gal. .195 - —
New York ..... gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282° F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C. m.p.a., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
262°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°-344°F., b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°, b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .35 - —



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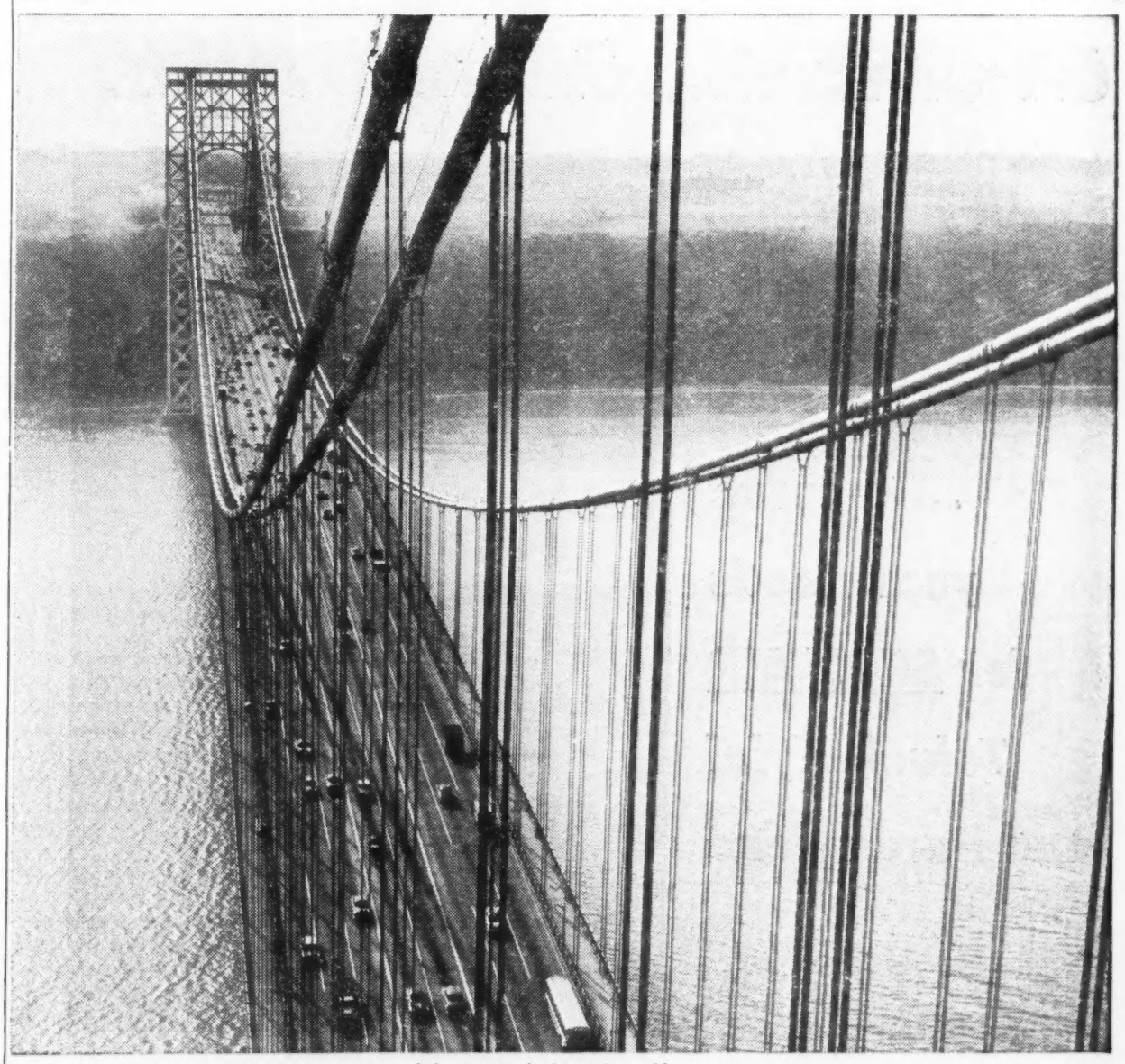
TME®
(Trimethylolethane)
For short and medium oil alkyds and for polyesters used in isocyanate resins.

Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 320°-360°F, b.r., 16°, m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 • —
324°-349°F, 37°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 • —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 • —
352°-413°F, b.r., 30°C, m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 • —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 • —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 • —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 • —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 • —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 • —
Group 3 gal. .12875 —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 • —
Group 3 gal. .12375 —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 • —
Boston gal. .19 • —
Chicago gal. .289 • —
Cleveland gal. .22 • —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 • —
Newark gal. .18 • —
New York gal. .18 • —
Philadelphia gal. .183 • —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 • —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½-.18¾
l.c.l., works lb. .17½-.19
tanks, works lb. .14½-.17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 • —
tanks, works lb. .13 • —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 • —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 • —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 • —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 • —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¾- —
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .19¼- —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 • —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.10 • —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 • 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 • —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 • —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 • —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 • —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 • 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 • 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 • —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 • 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 • —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 • —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld, lb. 93 • —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 • 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., refd., dms., works lb. 1.43 • —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 • —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 • —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 • —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 • 1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 • 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 • —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 • —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 • —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.10 • —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 • 4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 • .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 • —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 • —
tech., fib. drums., works lb. 10.45 • —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 45.00 • —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.81 • 4.82
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.21 • 5.22
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.87 • —
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.87 • —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.87 • —

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.39. Recent labor advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .43 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .44 • .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 • —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 • —
export, dms. lb. .31 • .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tankcars, works lb. .12¼- —
Phthalic anhydride, ngs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 • —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 • —
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 • .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 • .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 33 • —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 • —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 • 5.25
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.65 • 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .84 • —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .58 • —
Pink root, bls. lb. 3.00 • 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo 8.00 • 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald. lb. 2.60 • 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 • 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 • 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton. 37.00 • —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¼- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 97.00 -107.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 • .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 15.60 • —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 • .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 • —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 • —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 • —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, 10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. works lb. .41 • —
lb. .43 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .21 • —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .23 • —
Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 • —
Polish, bgs. lb. .22 • —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic reg. flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 • —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 • —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 • —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 • .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 • —
powd., dms. lb. .24 • —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 • —
Potassium bichromate in dms ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .38½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .38 • —
smaller lots lb. .39 • .42
imp., kgs. lb. .29 • —
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 • —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .52 • .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .35 • .36
Carbonate, NF, gram., bbls., dms, lb. .20 • —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 • .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 10.05 • —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Chlorate cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 • .12
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate),
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton. 28.00 • —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.25 • —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 26.00 • —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.40 • —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 • .23
gran., dms lb. .15 • .17
powd., dms lb. .24 • .26



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Potassium Chromate—Red, Cadmium

Potassium chromate, tech., bgs.	lb.	.50 -	.50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms.	lb.	.41 -	—
powd., dms	lb.	.40½-	.41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.45 -	—
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.455 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.465 -	—
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).			
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.50 -	—
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.22½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23 -	—
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.37 -	.38
Gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.60 -	—
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms.	lb.	2.10 -	2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).			
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.28½-	.30
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less	lb.	1.00 -	1.03
Iodide, dms.	lb.	1.90 -	1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price, unit-ton.		.17 -	.1765
July forward, unit-ton.		.38 -	—
Metabisulfite, gran., dms.	lb.	.20 -	.21
powd., dms.	lb.	.25 -	—
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price, unit-ton.		.36 -	—
July forward, unit-on.		.38 -	—
80-63% K_2O_2, bgs, c.l., works, base price, ton.		26.00 -	—
July forward, ton.		27.20 -	—

Potassium nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	14.40 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.65	-14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.	100 lbs.	9.75 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.10	-11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.	100 lbs.	10.75 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	12.00	-12.50
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.18 -	—
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs. $1 more.			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.30 -	.32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	191.50 -	—
dms., ton lots, ex whs.	ton.	198.00 -	—
smaller lots, ex whse.	ton.	302.50 -	—
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.			
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	.19
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works.	lb.	.24½-	.27½
USP, dms., works	lb.	.27¼-	.29
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works.	lb.	.18 -	—
1-ton lots, works	lb.	.20 -	—
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works.	lb.	.16½-	.18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).			
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).			
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works	100-lbs.	17.00	-17.30
l.c.l., works	100-lbs.	17.80	- —

Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.80 -	—
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works.	100-lbs.	6.55 -	6.95
tanks, works	100-lbs.	5.45 -	—
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works.	100 lbs.	7.25 -	7.65
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.15 -	—
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.45 -	—
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works.	100 lbs.	7.20 -	7.60
Silicofluoride, bgs., works	lb.	.09½-	.10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, per lb. higher.		0.4c.	
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	.709 -	.775
Sulfate, agricultural 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price.	unit-ton.	.64 -	—
July forward	unit-ton.	.67 -	—
NF VII cryst., dms.	lb.	.31 -	.33
gran., dms.	lb.	.18¼-	—
powder, dms	lb.	.36½-	.17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).			
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.84 -	.94
tech., works	lb.	.77 -	.79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.14½-	—
1-ton lot or less, works	lb.	.14¾-	—
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl., works	lb.	.42 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46 -	—
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price	ton.	13.45 -	—
July forward	ton.	14.00 -	—
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l.	lb.	.40½-	—
5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.41 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.41½-	.47

Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works	lb.	.39 -	.40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52½-	.55
Pregnenolone, bots.	gram.	.45 -	—
Acetate, bots.	gram.	.40 -	—
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.90 -	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.00 -	3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram	.50 -	—
Acetate, bots.	gram	.70 -	—
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3.	gal.	.04½-	—
N. Y. Harbor	gal.	.09 -	—
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1075-	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works	lb	3.90 -	4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30 -	2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more	kilo.	55.00 -	—
smaller lots	kilo.	55.10 -	55.30
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.			
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.0825-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.095 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07 -	—
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½-	—
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.55 -	—
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	—
husks, bgs.	lb.	.40 -	—
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03⅜-	.04¼
smaller lots	lb.	.03⅞-	.04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.06½-	—
fine, bgs. ton lots	lb.	.04 -	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots	lb.	.02½-	.04
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½-	.04
Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.45 -	—
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works	lb.	.65 -	—
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	8.75 -	8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	41.75 -	42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works	lb.	10.00 -	—
purif., 20% dms., works	lb.	10.00 -	10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald	gal.	2.77 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80 -	—
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75 -	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots	gram.	.37½-	—
Pyrites, Canadian, works	long-ton.	3.00 -	5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrogallol, NF, dms.	lb.	3.27 -	3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works	lb.	.20 -	—
black, dms., works	lb.	.12 -	—
mixed, mottled, dms., works	lb.	.13 -	—
shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	No stocks.	
mixed colors, dms., works	lb.	.11 -	—
white, china, ivory, dms., works	lb.	.16 -	—
dense, opaque, dms., works.	lb.	.12 -	.15
translucent pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.14 -	—
transparent colorless, dms., works	lb.	.25 -	—
colors, dms., works	lb.	.15 -	—
USP, bots.	lb.	9.50 -	—

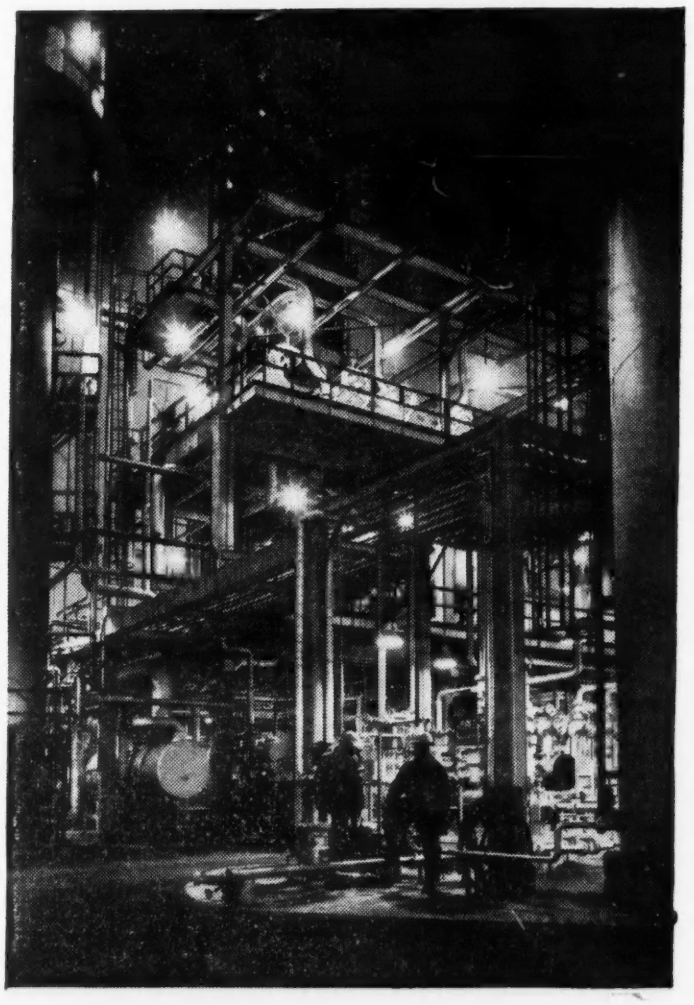
Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17 -	—
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.16½-	.16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works.	lb.	.08¼-	—
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra	lb.	.12 23/64	
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 21/32-	—
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40 -	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).			
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	2.00	Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73 -	.87
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54 -	—
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.37½-	—
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.63½-	—
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns	oz.	.47½-	—
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.42 -	—
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	.56 -	—
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.50¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50 -	—

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.88 -	—
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.98 -	—
Rauwolfiia serpentina, root, powd., bbls., dms	lb.	2.00 -	—
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls.,	lb.	1.75 -	—
resinated, bbls	lb.	1.50 -	—
arylid, deep shades, bbls.	lb.	3.60 -	—
light shades, bbls.	lb.	2.75 -	—
maroon, bbls	lb.	3.60 -	3.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.30 -	—
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	4.00 -	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.25 -	—
medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.05 -	—
orange shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.95 -	—
orange red, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.81 -	—
Selenide lithopone, light red shades, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.24 -	—
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.49 -	—
medium red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.99 -	—

ON-STREAM...DAY AND NIGHT



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Red cadmium selenide lithopone, dark red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.44 • —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.77 • —
dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.90 • —
Mercury lithpone, light shade, bbls lb. 1.95 • —
medium-light shade, bbls.lb. 2.10 • —
medium shade, bbls..... lb. 2.25 • —
dark shade, bbls..... lb. 2.40 • —
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works..... lb. 1.65 • —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾ • —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. l.c.l. Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0575- —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.13 • —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works, lb 1.50 • —
resinated, bbls., works lb 1.40 • —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Maroon toner MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb 3.60 • —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb 4.22 • —
smaller lots, works lb 4.24 • —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works... lb. 02½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. 02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works... lb. 5.25 • —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .08 • —
Para toner, bbls ..... lb. 1.10 • —
chlorinated, kgs ..... lb. 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 5.35 • —
tungstated PTMA, works kegs.
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock, lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock ... lb. .06 • —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 • 1.65
light shades, kgs., works... lb. 1.62 • 1.65
Turkey, bbls., works..... lb. .62 • —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald ... lb. 24½- .25
lb. 6.40 • —
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works.... lb. .0350- .0037
20%, bgs. works..... lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs. works..... lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works..... lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works..... lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs. works..... lb. 0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls ..... lb. 1.95 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 • .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots..... gram. 7.00 • 7.50
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .78½- —
USP, dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 • —
powd., dms., works..... lb. 2.95 • —
Monoacetate, NF, dms..... lb. 3.00 • 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs ..... lb. .15 .16
Rhodinol 5-lb. cans..... lb.25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls ..... lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd..kilo.65.00 • —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 • —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo.125.00 • —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone fib dms., works, 100% basis lb.10.00 • —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis. lb. 3.00 • 3.30
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03 • —
ton lots, same basis..... lb. .04 • —
Rutin, NF, fib dms. 25-kilo lots, kilo.17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots..... kilo.17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots..... kilo.18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .22 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 • —

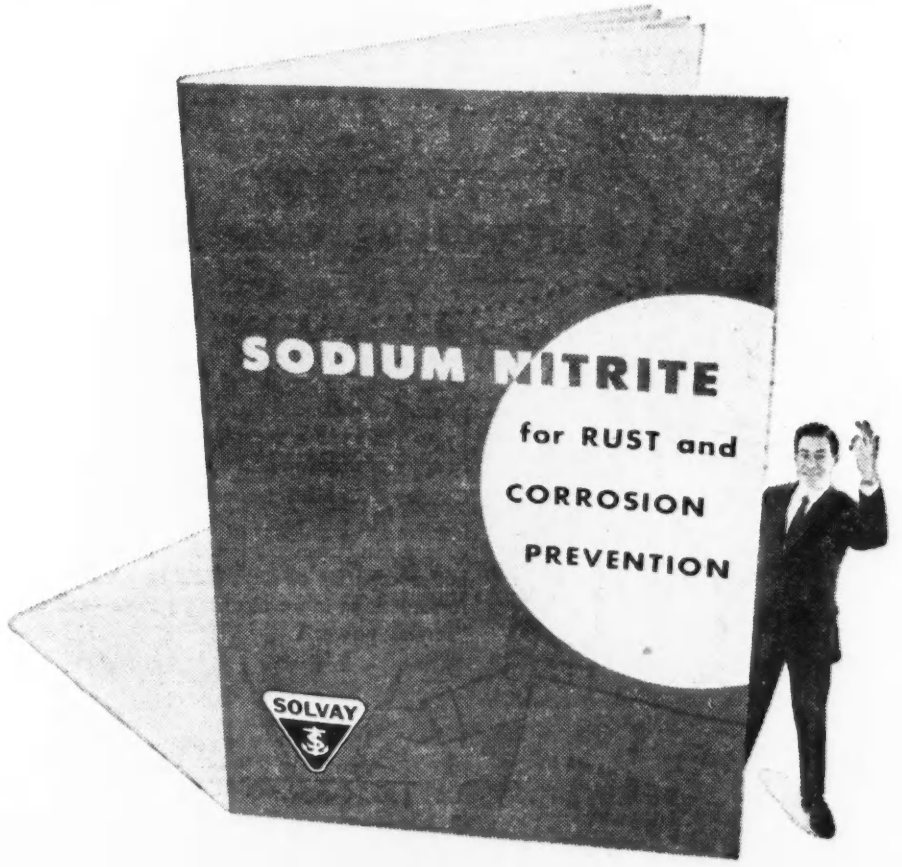
S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 • .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 • .33
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 • —
smaller lots ... lb. 1.70 • 1.80
soluble, insoluble, d m s., 1000 lb. lots lb. 1.65 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 • 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins..... lb.35.00 -40.00
Safrol, dms ..... lb. 1.60 • —
Sage, Cretan, bgs..... lb. .11 • —
Dalmatian, bgs. ..... lb. .44 • —
Italian ..... lb. .26 Nom.
Sago flour, raw, bgs..... lb. .07 • .07¼
refd., bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms..... lb. 1.00 • —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs... lb. 1.15 • —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt rock, paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 1.03 • —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.23 • —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 • —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 • .66
powd., fib. dms..... lb. .75 • .76
Sarsaparilla root, tmp., Honduras, bls lb. .58 • .61
Mexican, bls. ..... lb. .58 • .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls.... lb. .45 • —
select, bbls. ..... lb. .65 • —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .93 • —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .93 • —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.17.40 • —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .31 • .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd....lb.13.50 -15.50
Senega root, bls..... lb. 3.10 • —
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 • —
siftings ..... lb. .17 • —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls..... lb. .16 • .18
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .13 • .15
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .11 • .13
powdered, bbls., bxs..... lb. .18 • —
pods, bls. ..... lb. .14 • —
Serpentaria, root, bls..... lb. 5.50 • —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, nat..... lb. .16¾- —
hulled ..... lb. .21 • —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs... lb. .17½- —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .26½- —
Salvadorian, natural ..... lb. .17½- —
Syrian, bgs., natural..... lb. .16 • —

Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .63 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .64 • —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .69 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .71 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .72 • —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .53 • —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .51 • —
Superfine bgs., 10-bg. lots..... lb. .49 • .50
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .48 • —
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 —
l.c.l. works exwnse ton.45.00 -55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 • —
l.c.l., works ... ton.20.00 • —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .22 • .30½
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 • —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs ... Troy oz. .91⅛- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .83¼- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .83¾- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .83¾- —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .84 • —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .59½- —
1,000-oz. lots..... oz. .61 • —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .61¼- —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .61¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.

Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.03 • —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.00 • —
Soapbark, whole, bls ..... lb. .45 • —
crushed, bls., bbls ..... lb. .55 • —
powd., bbls ..... lb. .55 • —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.90 • 4.67
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.55 • 4.22
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 • —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.85 • 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 • 5.62
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 • —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.50 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.60 • —
liq., 50% sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 • —
rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 • 2.90
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 • —
rayon-type, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.00
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.10 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 • —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs 2.30 • —
smaller lots, works ...100 lbs. 2.60 • —

Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .13 • —
dms., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60% gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 • 1.30
refd. bbls., works lb 83 —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.23 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.35 • 2.45
p-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb 3.75 • —
smaller lots same basis lb 3.80 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., dlvd, E ..... lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13¾- .14⅛
Arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works. lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 • .14⅛
soln., dms., works ..... gal. .59 • .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.16.00 • —
10-kilo lots ..... kilo.16.25 • —
5-kilo lots ..... kilo.16.75 • —
1-kilo lots ..... kilo.17.00 • —
bots., 500-gram lots ..... kilo.17.50 • —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more lb. .39 • —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 • —



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Sodium Bicarbonate—Sodium Tetraborate

Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- .13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1890- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .36 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal). monohydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. lb. 05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73

Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 18¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots, lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1430- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —

Sodium glutamate, mono., dms., c.l. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate)
pea crystals, bgs 100-lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Hyposulfite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.53 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Lactate, tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .16½- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.135.50 -140.50
sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher.

Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works ton.204.00 - —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 5.65 - 7.55
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.10 - 8.00
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 6.50
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 7.00
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., dlvd lb. .88 - —
cryst., dms., works lb. .69 - .73
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton.51.25 - —
bulk c.l. same basis ton.47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - 7.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - 7.65
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910- .1960
Phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 8.20
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works frt. equald 100 lbs.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.35 -11.60
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .41½- .43¼
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½- 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .71 - .74
powd. dms lb. .47 - .48
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.50
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.80
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 8.50
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - 7.40
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.62.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .580 - .634
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton.52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½- —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.115.00 - —
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).

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What's buffer capacity? It's the "staying power" of a cleaner or detergent—the ability to maintain a reasonably constant pH in spite of dilution and contamination.

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

Mar.-Apr. ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1956

Polyurethane Foams Claimed Exceptional For Lightweight Insulation

Can Be Made With "U.S.I. Isosebacic" Acid

The unique combination of desirable properties indicated for polyurethane foams has given rise to the prediction in some quarters that the market for these relatively new materials will increase in the next five years from a few hundred thousand pounds to one hundred million pounds annually.

Outdoor clothing manufacturers are already investigating the flexible foam varieties — cold-setting products formed by mixing a diisocyanate with a polyester resin — as a possibility for lightweight insulating materials. Here's why! Polyurethane foams, it is claimed, are long-lasting because they are tough, highly resistant to the deteriorating effects of temperature extremes (—40 to 300°F), rot, vermin, sun, air, salt water, detergents, solvents, dilute acids, oils, aromatic fuels, and other agents which might come in contact with clothing in outdoor use, cleaning, storage and shipping.

The warmth versus weight factor is outstanding. A ⅜" interlining gives the warmth of a sheepskin coat at a fraction of the latter's weight and bulk. These foams are highly tear resistant, and can be sewn by hand or machine without fabric backing or covering. They are waterproof and fire retardant, and take dyes in any color from pastels to deep hues. If these claims are substantiated over a long term testing period, the U. S. Government would probably be a major customer for garments incorporating polyurethane flexible foams for the armed forces.

The new product "U.S.I. Isosebacic" acid shows good possibilities as a raw material in the formulation of the polyester resin used in the production of flexible polyurethane foams. "U.S.I. Isosebacic" acid is now in pilot plant production with a full-scale commercial unit scheduled to come onstream early in 1957.

Methionine Shows Promise In Treatment of Falling Hair

The sulfur amino acid methionine may be an important factor in the prevention of baldness and treatment of falling hair. Clinicians report that a preparation containing a solubilized form of methionine (N-acetyl DL-Methionine) in combination with an estrogenic hormone diminishes the excessive loss of hair when applied topically. The high sulfur amino acid content of human hair suggested the possibilities of the methionine treatment.

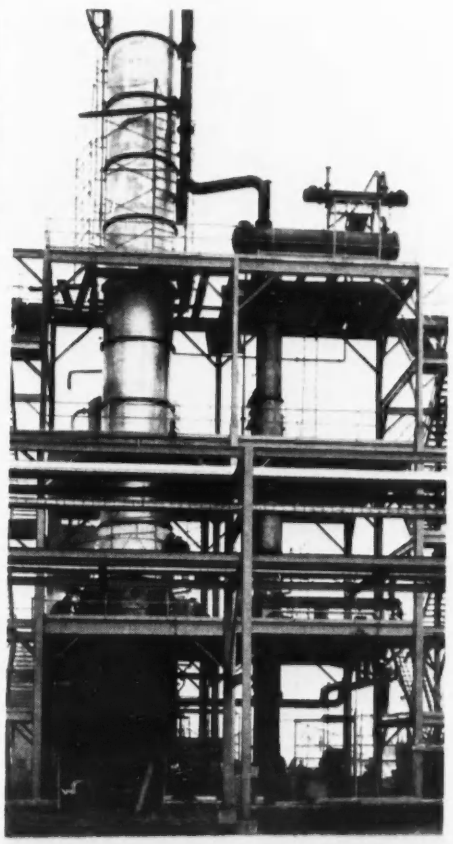
NEW ANHYDROUS ALCOHOL UNIT COMPLETED

New Installation At Tuscola, Illinois Believed To Be The World's Largest Unit

A new anhydrous ethyl alcohol unit has just been placed on stream at the expanding chemical center at Tuscola, Illinois. Probably the largest ever built, its production will supplement that of existing U.S.I. anhydrous alcohol units at Anaheim, California and New Orleans, Louisiana. The Tuscola site was chosen for this plant to permit integration with subsidiary National Petro-Chemicals Corporation's synthetic alcohol plant at this location.

Anhydrous alcohol from the three plants will be distributed from U.S.I.'s Tuscola, Chicago, Newark, Anaheim and New Orleans denaturing plants and from U.S.I. warehouse points throughout the country. It will be available as pure anhydrous alcohol, completely and specially denatured anhydrous alcohol and anhydrous SOLOX® and FILMEX®, two of U.S.I.'s proprietary denatured alcohol solvents.

U.S.I. built the world's first commercial anhydrous alcohol plant back in 1919, and the Company has since then maintained its position as the leader in that field.



New anhydrous alcohol unit

Method of Laying Endless Plastic Pipe Disclosed

A recently issued patent discloses a method of laying endless pipe, without joints, at a speed of several miles per hour. A plastic pipe extruder mounted on a tractor extrudes the pipe continuously as the tractor moves forward.

The use of plastics in the field of liquid transportation should be broadened by this new method of laying pipe. It will be particularly useful where rapid installation is desirable and extreme pressures are not required.

New Tests Shed More Light On Ammonia Activity In Soils

Missouri scientists have advanced our knowledge of ammonia activity in the soil several more steps in recent months. In tests applying 100 pounds of anhydrous ammonia per acre of silt loam, they found that the nitrogen released made available by chemical reaction 47 pounds of additional phosphate and about four extra pounds of potash. These compounds were already in the soil but in forms not available to growing plants.

Effects of moisture content on ammonia retention were established in these tests. It was found that ammonia losses were very low when applications were made in soil at an optimum 15-18% moisture content. At a 3 inch depth, the loss was 1% in 36 hours. The workers also concluded that dry soils hold ammonia far better than extremely wet soils.

Finally it was confirmed that ammonia additions increase the alkalinity of soils, contrary to the belief in some areas that soils become more acid.

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Mar.-Apr. ★

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

★ 1956

New Book Answers Questions On Sodium Handling

Now available from U.S.I. is a revised, greatly expanded edition of the brochure, "Handling Metallic Sodium On A Plant Scale."

This is a comprehensive and completely up-to-date treatment of sodium handling technology, containing information such as details of typical sodium-using processes; details of equipment installation, insulation, etc.; recommendations for sodium pumping and instrumentation; recommendations for safety in design and operation.

A thorough engineering text, this book will be a valuable reference to anyone engaged in design or operation of a sodium handling process. The many diagrams, tables and photographs in the text will help the reader to visualize the operation of a well-designed sodium-using plant.

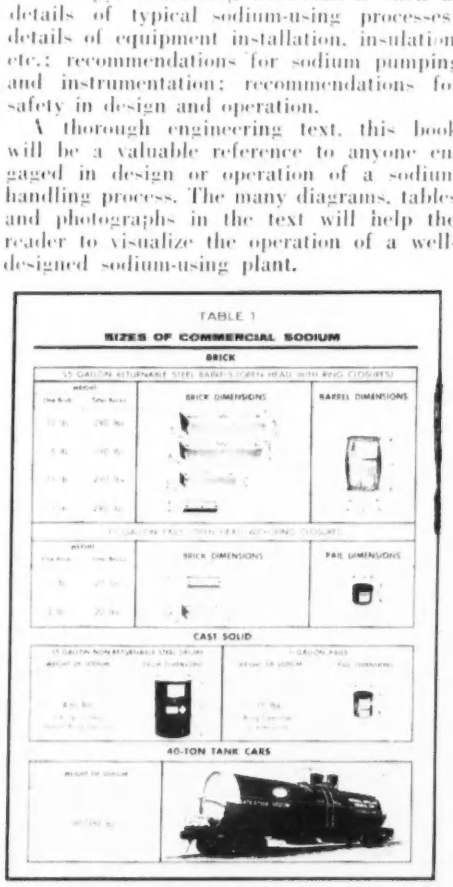
TABLE 1

SIZES OF COMMERCIAL SODIUM

BRICK

55 GALLON RETURNABLE STEEL BARRELS (OPEN HEAD WITH RING CLOSURE)

BRICK DIMENSIONS

BARREL DIMENSIONS

55 GALLON FREE OPEN HEAD WITH RING CLOSURE

BRICK DIMENSIONS

PAIL DIMENSIONS

CAST SOLID

55 GALLON NON-RETURNABLE STEEL DRUMS

5 GALLON PAILS

40-TON TANK CARS

Sample page from U.S.I.'s new 40-page brochure, "Handling Metallic Sodium on a Plant Scale."

Alcohol Users Can Measure Drum Contents By Stick With New U.S.I. Charts

Alcohol and solvent users can now obtain charts for determining the contents of 55-gallon drums at various temperatures by stick measurement from U.S.I.

The information was compiled from measurements of 190 and 200 proof alcohol in standard ICC-17E drums (35 inches by 24 inches). For other liquids in drums of the same dimensions, the quantities listed on the charts will be found approximately correct.

These charts will be found useful for general inventory purposes where it is desired to make approximate measurements with a minimum of effort. They are obtainable as 8½ x 11 catalog sheets and as 17 x 22 wall charts, from your local U.S.I. sales division or from the New York office of U.S.I.

Urethan May Be Key To Safe Vaccination Against Newcastle Virus

Research at a Midwest experiment station on the effect of urethan on the multiplication of Newcastle disease virus suggests the possibility of producing a noninfectious vaccine against this disease in poultry.

A drawback of present commercial vaccine is that whole flocks may become infected following vaccination. Researchers found, however, that when urethan was used to attenuate the Newcastle virus it caused a complete loss of infectivity of the virus.

It is believed that the effectiveness of urethan may lie in its prevention of complete synthesis of the infectivity titer fraction of new Newcastle virus particles. By direct action on the protein material of the virus, urethan may inhibit further virus multiplication.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

Laboratory handling of radioactive materials to insure safety is thoroughly outlined in a purchasable 41-page booklet prepared by the National Fire Protection Association's Committee on Atomic Energy. **No. 1140**

Squeezable polyethylene tubes for packaging are now being coated internally to cut down permeation of oils and oxygen. Manufacturer believes tubes now suitable for 80% of products formerly unsatisfactory in polyethylene. **No. 1141**

New textile fabric, of polyethylene plus conventional yarns, is woven flat but becomes permanently 3-dimensional when dipped in boiling water. Process yields textures for drapes, upholstery and carpets not obtainable otherwise. **No. 1142**

Potassium thiocyanate labeled with radioactive carbon—14 now available as an intermediate for study of plastics, metallic complexes and in radio-chemical analysis. **No. 1143**

Two new bodying agents for coating systems now offered commercially. One is a liquid viscosity modifier for non-thixotropic viscosity increase without affecting flow or leveling. The other is a thixotropic bodying agent in powder form. **No. 1144**

Via principles of gas chromatography, new vapor fractometer reportedly gives fast, precise analyses of gases and volatile liquids, and is simple in calculation. Qualitatively, clean separations of difficult isomers can be obtained. **No. 1145**

A sulfur amino acid is reported to improve the coat of fur-bearing animals. Field tests indicate that when 1 lb. of the amino acid is added per ton of dry ration, depth and density of underfur are markedly increased. Ability of young to survive after birth is also improved. **No. 1146**

Automatic burette, just introduced, has squeezable reservoir bottle for convenient filling with automatic finding of zero point. Reservoir is attached by heavy threaded polyethylene cap — avoids forcing of rubber stoppers. **No. 1147**

Package units for producing sodium dispersions can now be obtained, eliminating need for sodium researchers to build their own equipment. Units are complete in every detail and ready to set up. **No. 1148**

Odor-free emulsion-coupler for flexible polyester foams recently developed to permit production of plastics with low odor level. Recommended for incorporation at 1 to 2.5% based on total weight of reactants. **No. 1149**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

ALCOHOLS:

Ethyl Alcohol (Ethanol)—Specially denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas.
Completely denatured—All regular formulas for industrial use, anti-freeze.
Pure alcohol—USP 190°—Absolute, N.F., taxfree, taxpaid.

Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)—Latent solvent for nitrocellulose, solvent for ethyl cellulose, many resins, many chemical syntheses.

Amyl Alcohol, Refined—Fine chemicals, pharmaceuticals.

Fusel Oil, Refined—Blend of amyl alcohols refined by chemical treatment, distillation.

Proprietary Denatured Alcohol Solvents
SOLOX®—General-purpose.
FILMEX®—Special, authorized for certain industries.
ANSOL® M—Anhydrous, special blend for lacquers, resins, etc.
ANSOL® PR—Anhydrous, special blend with higher ester content and solvency for lacquers, resins, etc.

OTHER PRODUCTS:

PETROTHENE® Polyethylene Resins.

Inorganic Chemicals: Ammonia, Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Metallic Sodium, Sodium Peroxide, Sulfuric Acid.

Esters, Ethers and Ketones: Normal Butyl Acetate, Dibutyl Phthalate, Diethyl Carbonate, Diethyl Oxalate, Ethyl Acetate, Ethyl Ether, Acetone.

Intermediates and Fine Chemicals: Acetoacetarylides, Ethyl Acetoacetate, Ethyl Benzoylacetate, Ethyl Chloroformate, Ethylene, Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate, Sodium Ethylate solution, Urethan USP (Ethyl Carbamate).

Animal Feed Products: Calcium Pantothenate, Choline Chloride Products, Curbay B-G® 80, Special Liquid Curbay®, DL-Methionine, Niacin USP, Riboflavin Concentrates, Vitamin B_{12} and Antibiotic Feed Supplements, Vacatone® 40, Vitamin A, D_3 and K_3 Products.

Pharmaceutical Products: DL-Methionine, N-Acetyl-DL-Methionine, Riboflavin USP, Urethan USP, Intermediates.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.

99 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

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Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
Thiocyanate, CP, dms	lb.	.55 -	.65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works	lb.	.317 -	—
less than ton lot, works	lb.	.337 -	—
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls	lb.	.12½-	—
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).			
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.10½-	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.10¾-	—
1-ton or less, works	lb.	.11 -	—
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l.	lb.	.38 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42 -	—
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.37½-	—
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.39½-	—
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E.	lb.	.38 -	—
t.c.l., frt. adjusted E	lb.	.40 -	—
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.44 -	—
t.c.l., frt. adjusted E	lb.	.46 -	—
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.			
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		7.87½-	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		8.27½-	8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.65 -	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.40 -	9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.05 -	—
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		9.80 -	10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E	lb.	2.15 -	—
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23 -	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose(see CMC).			
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).			
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works	lb.	.28 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald	gal.	.31 -	.35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).			
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.32 -	—
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.34 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.37 -	.39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33 -	—
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.35 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38 -	.40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.25 -	.26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.38 -	.39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼-	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.25 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼-	—
reg., 70%, aqueous dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.16¾-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15 -	—
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur.	ton.	46.00 -	—
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.066 -	—
Sparteine sulfate, cns	oz.	.80 -	.85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls	lb.	.75 -	—
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works	lb.	.01¾-	—
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.05¼-	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.05½-	—
Squill, white, bls	lb.	.16 -	.18
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17 -	.20
St. John's bread, edible, bls	lb.	.13 -	.15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.795 -	.805
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	1.03 -	1.04
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.921 -	1.190
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works.	lb.	.80½-	.81½
Sulfate, dms., works	lb.	.976 -	.996
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.17 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.32 -	—
powd., paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.29 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.44 -	—
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06 -	—
Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¾-	—
ex wnse, N. Y.	lb.	.08 -	.08¾
Rice, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Wheat, bgs	lb.	.08½-	.09
Star root (see Helonias root).			
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).			
Stavesacre seed, bgs	lb.	.60 -	.61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).			
Stramonium leaves, bgs	lb.	.18 -	.20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram.	.063 -	.07
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.75 -	.84
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.35 -	—
1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37 -	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.19 -	—
Chromate, bbls., works	lb.	.46 -	—
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.42 -	—
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.00 -	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		12.00 -	—
Salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.75 -	—
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	56.70 -	66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots	oz.	25.00 -	25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).			
Strophanthus seed, Kombt, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	3.50 -	3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.10 -	—
Phosphate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.14 -	—
Sulfate USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots	oz.	.96 -	—
powd 100-oz. lots	oz.	.85 -	—
Styrax USP cs	lb.	.78 -	.80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.45 -	1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y.	lb.	.0555-	—
refd., white, bgs., refy., E	lb.	.0855-	—
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76 -	—
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).			
Sulfabenzamide, dms	lb.	4.00 -	4.50
Sodium, dms	lb.	4.10 -	4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms	lb.	4.00 -	4.20
Sodium fib. dms	lb.	5.00 -	5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	10.60	-11.10
powd., dms	lb.	10.25	-10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	11.25	-11.75
microcrystals, dms	lb.	11.60	-12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms	lb.	2.50 -	—
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals.	lb.	10.65	-11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb.	11.25	-11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms.,	lb.	8.90 -	9.40
powd., dms	lb.	8.50 -	9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms	lb.	1.40 -	1.60
microcrystals, dms	lb.	1.70 -	1.90
powd., dms	lb.	1.30 -	1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	lb.	6.40 -	6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins,	lb.	7.00 -	7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	lb.	7.50 -	8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	2.85 -	3.00
powd., dms	lb.	2.50 -	2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	2.75 -	2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.30 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.05 -	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.20 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.65 -	—
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract.	long-ton.	26.50 -	—
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports	long-ton.	28.00	-31.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port	long-ton.	28.00 -	—
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	5.25 -	—
flour, light bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.30 -	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.85 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.40 -	—
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.50 -	—
virgin block, bbls., mines.	100 lbs.	3.45 -	—
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml. bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.40 -	—
bbls.,			—
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.65 -	—
refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
bbls. mines	100 lbs.	4.30 -	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.70 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.85 -	—
10% pine tar, bgs., mines,	100 lbs.	3.90 -	—
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.04 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.04¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¾-	—
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10 -	.12
multi unit cars, works	lb.	.0535-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045 -	—
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd	lb.	.30 -	—
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.04 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¾-	—
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock,	ton.	132.00 -	—
ground, bgs., ex-dock	ton.	127.00 -	—
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton.		.88 -	.91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton.		.88 -	.91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton.		.98 -	—

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.18 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25 -	—
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.24 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.29 -	—
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	-38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	18.40 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	36.00 -	—
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	30.00	-35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	33.00 -	—
99.95% micronized, bgs., works	ton.	37.00 -	—
Imp., Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	20.00	35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.09¼-	.09⅛
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07 -	—
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd.,	lb.	.07¼-	—
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.09 -	—
No. 1, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.06¾-	—
special tanks, dlvd	lb.	.06⅞-	—
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.08¾-	.09
50%, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.09¾-	.10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk	unit-ton.	4.00 -	—
Chicago, bulk	unit-ton.	5.00 -	—

are your possible savings on 73% caustic soda going down the drain?

Increases in freight rates over the past several years make it highly advantageous for you to re-examine the form of caustic you are buying.

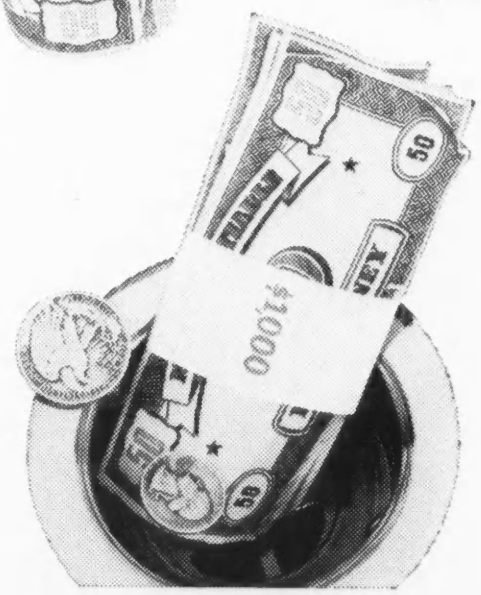
A little figuring right now may save you thousands of dollars next year alone. Some of our customers who have converted from 50% to 73% have realized annual savings ranging from $2,650 to over $35,000.

Your location and the volume of caustic soda you use naturally influence the amount of your savings. But small and large users alike can frequently save substantial amounts now going down the drain.

Savings also are often possible with customers who buy solid and flake caustic.

The important thing is to do something about it now. It will cost you nothing to find out. Our Technical Service Department will be glad to assign one of its specialists to discuss your individual case, to make recommendations and to estimate your annual savings.

Write today to our Caustic Soda Department at the Pittsburgh Office.



COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

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IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

Tapioca Flour—Uva-Ursi Leaves

Tapioca flour, Brazilian bgs., ex whse lb. .07¾- .08¼
Siamese top grade bgs., ex whse lb. .07½- .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt equald gal. .47 .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 —
25-28% dms c.l same basis. gal. .54 .56
l.c.l. same basis gal. .57 .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l. same basis gal. .73½ .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate)
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½- .74
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
extra, dms lb. .41 .60
prime, dms lb. .30 45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 75
prime, dms lb. .55 70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium Pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 —
tanks, works lb. .35 —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.25 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.30 - —
Theophylline, anyhd or USP, 100-lb. dms lb 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib dms. lar fib. dms kilo. 60.00 - —
Ampule grade kilo. 62.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 62.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms, ton lots lb. .72 - —
less tons lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots, kilo. 450.00 500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .19 - .22½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb 2.25 2.35
Iodide, NF dms lb 7.30 —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous)
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Metal (Straits) lb. 1.01½- —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous suifate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous)
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
ceramic, bgs. c.l. dlvd lb 22½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 22½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. 23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton 137.50 —
5-ton lots ton. 142.50 - —
ton lots ton. 147.50 - —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½- —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
high-tinting, dms., c.l lb. .09 - —
l.c.l lb. .09½- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l. works lb 43¾- —
tanks, works lb 39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 149.65 - —
Acetate kilo. 136.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate kilo. 185.00 - —
d-a-Tocopherol acid succinate kilo. 165.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dry or paste, 100% basis, kgs lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride, paste, 100% basis, lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb 4.25 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. 79 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist. gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Toluol, coaltar, petroleum, indust., 2 , tanks, works:—Albany, N.Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .26 —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¾- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chvs. works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .46¾- —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works, kilo. 165.00 - —
Tungsten metal powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram .75 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E, ex whse. ton. 140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E. ton. 105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton. 126.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton. 153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 75.00 - 76.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 56.00 - 57.00
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 6.75 - 7.00
whole, tins lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Ether, USP, anasthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.40 - —
1 to 9 dms, works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.38 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
tasks, frt. ald lb. .16½ - —
Viosterol in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots. kilo. 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2, (see Riboflavin).
B_6 complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, coaliver and fish-liver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner).
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.93 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton. 99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock ton. 96.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .09¾ - .15
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾ - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax micro crystalline).
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .68 - .70
Brazilian, bgs lb. .70 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .68 - .70
Chilean, bgs lb. .70 Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .80 - .82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .79 - .81
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .73 - .75
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .72 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .54 - .55
refd. bgs lb. .56 - .57
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .57 Nom.
North country No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 Nom.
pure refd., bgs., ton lots. lb. .71 - .73
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .57 - .58
Wax, Carnauba, North Country No. 3, Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 - .66
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .61 - .62
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .58 - .59
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 - .68
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Powdered carnauba wax price same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, cs lb. .47 - .48
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works, lb. .14 - .15
smaller lots, same basis lb. .15 - .16
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ - .13½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13½ - .14½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .26 - .27
180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .18 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½ - —
smaller lots same basis, lb. .16½ - —
white ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .29 - —
100°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .21½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .19½ - —
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½ - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .35½ - —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .27 Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. No prices.
German, bgs. lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .77 - .79
tech., bgs lb. .74 - .76
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .30 - .33
cakes cs. lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67½ - .72¼
White lead (see Lead, White).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Witch hazel, bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls lb. .20 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton 39.50 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton 44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb .20 - .25
Levant, bgs lb 4.25 - 4.50

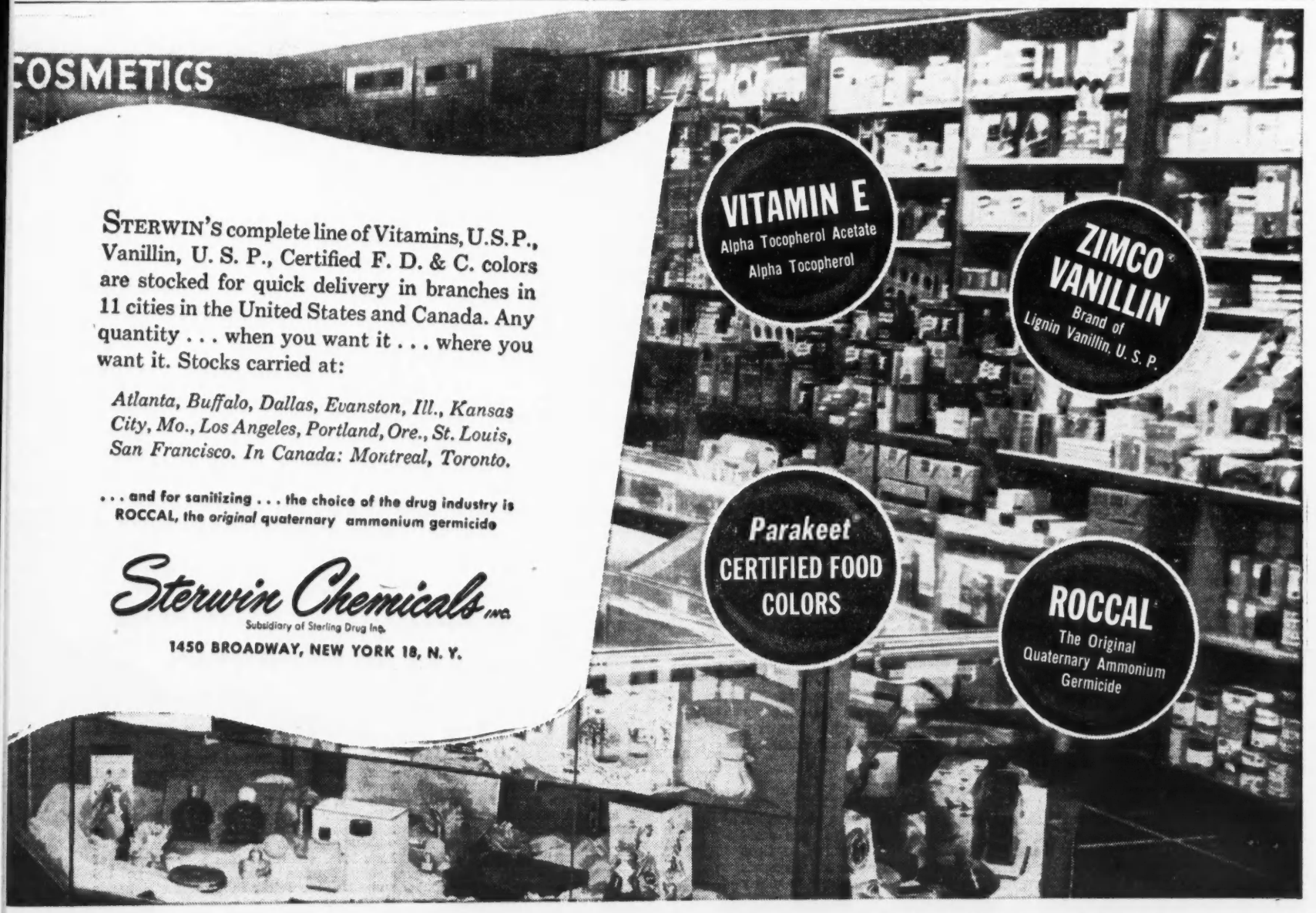
X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, crysts., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks same basis lb .199 - —
fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 -
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .34¼ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute Ind gal .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32¼ - —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.13 - 2.63
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb .52 - —
260 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —

—Continued on page 61



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Medical Research by Government

In voting to provide the National Institute of Health with $135,525,000, the House of Representatives made an exception to its cutting of the appropriations asked by the President for labor and HEW agencies. The sum voted was $9,000,000 more than what the President requested. It is interesting to know that the additional funds for application in areas of medical research are to be applied specifically to the training of research workers in major diseases.

In view of the recent movement of the National Cancer Service Center to enlist the laboratory services of the FDA division of pharmacology, there must arise a question as to how the health institutes as a whole are going to meet their proposed expansion of activities. Where are they going to do the research work? Where will those research workers be trained, and by whom? When, if ever, will they be available to private industry? And over all, to what extent is the federal program of medical research going to encroach upon the existing and customary pharmacological laboratory programs and projects of the drug industry?

There is reason to ask whether this research program is what one might call an approach by way of scientific channels to the inauguration of some sort of nationalized ("socialized") medicine. There are some in the drug industry who believe that the program of medical research advocated a short time ago by President Eisenhower was designed to apply only in basic areas. But, there is not even a close approach among scientists or the sponsors of research to agreement on just what is basic research and at what stage it becomes something else as it progresses. It cannot be expected that politicians will be able to construct a satisfactory, or even workable, definition in that respect.

There is at least one centralized research institution in this country—the National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council.

It has a well-developed medical division. The trends in that area of practice throughout the country apparently are running all over the place. It is highly to be desired—it actually is necessary—that there be a getting together of the trade and professional and other private organizations having a more or less active interest in any aspect of medical research with the various National Health Institutes under the sponsorship of the appropriate division of the HEW department and with the special assistance of the research council for the consideration and development of a cooperative program. Of course, it must be recognized that private industry has a strong motive of private interest in all areas of research. But, cooperative policies and programs have been developed and applied. The prime requirement is appropriate leadership—in every participating group and at the top.

Opportunity for Useful Information

Executives in the drug manufacturing industry can find much to ponder over in connection with the announcement that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission will address the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association April 9. It goes without saying that each of those two federal officials could tell drug manufacturers much that they should know and would like to know. Whether they will get much, if any, of that information can only be surmised. Addresses of government officials at trade conventions are not always so informative as they might be. The reasons are various.

The HEW and FTC heads know much about the needs of business at first hand, with respect of official information. They may not know enough about the specific needs of the drug business to deal adequately with them in what they might plan to say. The possibilities are there, however; they should be developed. Both the department and the commission have expressed desires to confer and to cooperate with business in all areas of their mutual relationships. The presence of their chiefs at the APMA convention offers an excellent opportunity for procedure in keeping with those desires.

It is to be hoped and urged that the official family of the pharmaceutical manufacturers' organization will preparatorily lay before the two high government officials who are to be speaking guests at the convention an outline of the topics in their respective fields on which the assemblage would like to get information. It would help very usefully if arrangements could be made to have the speakers participate in something like a forum, ready and willing to answer questions — within certain limitations, of course.

It has long been apparent to those who attend trade conventions that the benefits of such gatherings could be and would be greatly increased if everybody present were given an opportunity to ask something or to tell something in connection with every matter coming under consideration. The possibilities of such procedure are not fully met by the sometimes applied method of planting questions among those in attendance. Much better results can be got by providing a full opportunity for anybody and everybody, who desires to do so, to speak out.

It is not necessary here and now to enumerate any of the topics in HEW or FTC functional areas on which much information is desired and needed in the drug industry. It is not necessary to say that the industry is fully entitled to that information. It is reasonable now to believe that both of the federal agencies are ready and willing to furnish such information. The opportunity for their doing so at the APMA convention should be properly developed in advance and properly grasped and utilized on that occasion.

Executives for Government Business

It is most clear in the failure of the recent conference on "The Political Executive in the National Government" to take a definite stand on any aspect of the involved problem that the proper staffing of the world's biggest business—the government of the United States of America—is at this time an impossible task insofar as the needs above the civil service level are concerned. Whether the solution of that problem will ever be achieved depends on so many things—including so many kinds of persons—that there is much doubt that any aspect of it can even be guessed at.

The conference did a good job of digging into and then dodging the many phases which its topic presented. It was a part of the Woodrow Wilson Centennial observance: even that very able political executive or that one who was in goodly part his preceptor—Grover Cleveland—would have had to be more dogmatic than diplomatic to take a stand firmer than that of the political, business, educational and other conferees. Each of them would have agreed, as must every thinking student of the problem, with the view of one participant (a politician not in favor of "much use of businessmen in government") that "the best quality a political executive can possess is a world background." Lack of that quality is one of today's most troublesome inadequacies.

There is a big message for businessmen in another statement by that conferee:—"The number of businessmen who can serve government is proportionally small: their capabilities are limited by their private preoccupations." All can find something to think about also in a suggestion to the conference that employers be encouraged to lend qualified personnel to government service "without adverse effects on the employees' careers." The intimation is quite clear that conflicts of interests should be wholly shed by such employees. Expectations in that direction are whatever they may be. The same is true with respect of the suggestion that "the President or the President-elect establish suitable mechanisms to carry out the task of making a continuous inventory of the resources from which political executives may be drawn; that public opinion be marshaled to increase respect for civil servants; and that incentives be devised to draw talented men to the government and keep them there."

The conference tentatively advocated the establishment of a group of private citizens for a study of the political executive problem, the construction of a code of conduct for public officials and other employees, and the cultivation of public understanding of the problem. There may be some bearing upon the outcome of such an undertaking in the fact that in a recent poll of his constituents by a member of the House of Representatives 44.9 percent said that, if voting today for President, they would be influenced in their choice by the respective characters and personalities of the candidates, and 49.6 percent said that they would be influenced by the respective records and policies of the political parties. In respect of the staffing of the world's biggest business, there is a growing public opinion that something more than a political label should be a prerequisite in qualifications.

Washington Talks It Over

Lack of Adequate Nuclear Reactor Insurance May Prove Stumbling Block to Private Industry Participation.

By Ralph L. Cherry

Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Lack of adequate insurance coverage to meet the potential losses that could result from a nuclear reactor getting out of control may very well prove to be one of the major stumbling blocks to greater industry participation in the atomic energy program. At least this is the thought being expressed in many quarters.

It has been recently announced by the mutual and stock insurance companies that they will make available up to $60 million of liability coverage against a possible atomic disaster, and while this is larger than the amount available in other fields, it could not begin to cover catastrophic losses from reactor accidents. It is the possibility of these occurences that is of concern.

The attention of congress was directed to the problem by representatives of a number of industries at hearings recently before the joint congressional atomic energy committee. Their views have just been supported by a preliminary report on a study by Columbia University.

It proposes that the government put a ceiling on the amount of liability coverage reactor owners would have to obtain from private insurers, and suggests that the government provide free insurance for any liabilities over and above that.

ILA and the Administration

The administration may find itself hard-pressed to continue laying out funds to finance the International Labor Organization. Backed by the Chember of Commerce of the United States, a real drive is being made this year to withdraw United States participation in this world group. Some of the American Legion posts also are taking an active part in the fight.

Representatives of the chemical industry who have attended the sessions of the ILO in recent years have had very little to say in support of the organization. Now that Russia, since 1954, is taking an active part in the work, American industry has even less regard for it. Management has no complaint against the work of ILO that is aimed directly at the betterment of labor; its complaint is against actions and resolutions which have gone far afield of original concepts. Among some of the proposals approved or considered in ILO recently are:—

A requirement that company boards of directors consists of an equal number of management and union representatives, with the government settling all deadlocks; implications that government should fix prices and wages, distribute products, allocate employment and supervise how workers spent their leisure time; school text books provided by government; government certification of teachers; government supervision of all in-plant meals served in industrial firms.

Commodity Controls Decreasing

Latest surveys of the Department of Commerce show that there now are only eight commodity groups in such short supply as to require controls over exports. This compares with approximately 200 at the height of the shortage period during the Korean emergency.

The commodities now subject to short-supply controls to the free world, as well as to security controls to the Soviet bloc, are aluminum and aluminum scrap, copper and copper scrap, industrial diamonds, hog bristles, iron and steel scrap, nickel and nickel scrap, Salk vaccine and selenium.

The degree of control over these commodities varies. Aside from hog bristles, which is a special problem, nickel metal and refined copper of United States origin are under a so-called "closed quota" which amounts to a practical embargo. Iron and steel scrap and aluminum metal, on the other hand, are under so-called "open-end" control under which licenses are issued fairly freely, unless it appears that undue amounts are being exported. The other items are subject either to specific quantitative quotas or special licensing restrictions.

Vegetable Oil Exports

Exports of vegetable oils and oilseeds are growing—$233,000,000 in July-January this year as compared with $207,000,000 last year, a gain of 13 percent.

Free World shortages in sunflower and olive oils are accentuating the demand for US products, but other factors are big domestic supplies, competitive pricing, and government programs. The chief item in this group is soybeans. The US is now supplying over two-thirds of the world soybean trade.

Based on USDA inspections, the January, 1956, soybean exports are estimated at 7,800,000 bushels, or 2,500,000 bushels more than a year earlier. July-January exports were 54,000,000 bushels or 55 percent more than for the comparable period of 1954-55.

Despite liquidation of large CCC stocks during the past two years, cottonseed oil exports have continued at high levels, although below those of a year earlier. July-January export total is estimated at 315,000,000 pounds this year as compared with 375,000,000 pounds last year. The high level continues this year because of strong foreign demand and large US supplies—the latter in commercial hands this year.

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Heavy Chemicals

Continuing strong steel output remained a key factor in the current heavy consumption of industrial chemicals. Two weeks ago, steel output reached 100 percent of capacity, and the American Iron and Steel Institute reported that February was the fifth consecutive month in which output had surpassed the ten million ton mark.

As a result of these lofty figures, business in mineral acids, including hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, nitric and sulfuric acid, remained strong around steel producing areas.

Sulfuric acid demand was also influenced favorably by the continuing high rate of rayon output. The Textile Economics Bureau reported rayon shipments for the first two months of 1956 8 percent above the 1955 level for the comparable period.

Caustic soda demand was also strong, as the rayon industry kept up good call for rayon grades of liquid caustic.

Chlorine supplies were believed generally easier than in past weeks, although there continued to be persistent reports of local tight spots.

Demand for mercury metal remained listless at present prices, and the market continued soft, with metal declining on spot.

Copper prices remained very firm, although it was felt that international pressure to raise prices in this country had decreased over the past week.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended March 10 at 100.4 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 102.1 percent for the previous week and 97.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Demand was well sustained in industrial areas of the northeast and midwest, with prices firm. Steel pickling continued to account for large volume shipments.

Production of chlorinated hydrocarbons in the south and southwest continued at a strong rate, accounting for a consequent high output of byproduct muriatic, which was difficult for producers to move in those areas.

Acid, Sulfuric — Strong demand throughout the end use pattern characterized trade. Inquiry was strong from steel, rayon, pigments, alcohols, petroleum and fertilizer chemicals.

Steel production last week was estimated at 2,433,000 tons, or 98.8 percent of capacity, as against 2,462,000 tons, or 100 percent of capacity the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. Production for the corresponding week of last year was 2,273,000 tons, or 94.2 percent of 1955 capacity.

Chlorine—The trade was generally of the opinion that chlorine was easier to obtain than during the past few months. The coming on stream of production in the south was said to have had some effect on the loosening of supply there.

There were still reports of local tight spots, however, and some producers said that they were operating at a high rate of output in order to cover existing orders.

Copper Acetate — Copper acetate was raised 10c. per pound last week by a producer. Acetate was newly quoted at 53c. per pound, barrels, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 54c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Copper Sulfate — A definite upswing in agricultural demand was noted, as citrus growers in the south got busy preparing orchards. Industrial demand was strong, and well maintained, even at recently higher prices.

Production of copper sulfate in 1955 rose 20 percent over 1954, reversing the downtrend since 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments increased 19 percent and were 1,000 tons in excess of production; year-end inventories were 12 percent below January 1 stocks.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copper acetate, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Lithium hydride, $1 per lb.
Mercury, $2 per flk.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 18, 1955
101.15	101.19	1101.19	98.44

For Current Prices see Page 9

Shipments of copper sulfate in 1955 were 79,100 tons, compared with 66,500 in 1954. Of the 1955 shipments, 23 percent was for agricultural uses (26 in 1954), 27 percent for industrial (29 in 1954), and 50 percent for other, chiefly for exports, (45 in 1954).

Imports of copper sulfate in 1955 totaled 280 tons, all from Chile, and, for the first year since 1951, were in excess of less than 1 ton. Exports were 37,400 tons compared with 29,800 in 1954. As in other recent years, most of the exports in 1955 went to Central American countries; Honduras received 27 percent of the total, Costa Rica 26 percent, Panama 17 percent, and Guatemala 14 percent.

Lithium Hydride—A producer announced that it was currently selling lithium hydride at $11 per pound, a reduction of $1 per pound.

Potassium Carbonate—Buying interest was such that some producers reported facilities operating at capacity in order to handle the volume of business.

Demand for specialty glass use, particularly for manufacture of television tubes, was maintained at a high level. Quotations held without change.

Soda, Caustic — February shipments of rayon and acetate yarn and staple by United States producers amounted to 105,900,000 pounds, according to the Textile Economics Bureau.

Shipments in the first two months of the year totaled 221,600,000 pounds, 8 percent above the corresponding period in 1955.

Sulfur—A spread in price for export sulfur prevailed last week, as one producer listed sulfur at $28 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports, while others continued at $31 per ton, same basis.

In December, 1955, the sulfur industry produced 574,144 long tons of native sulfur and 35,750 long tons of recovered sulfur in the United States, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines.

Output during 1955 reached record totals of 5,743,344 long tons of native sulfur and 401,650 tons of recovered sulfur, increases of 4 percent and 12 percent, respectively, over the previous year. Sales were even greater than production, and consequently there was a small decrease in sulfur stocks.

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Mines show production, shipments, sales and stocks of native and recovered sulfur for the years 1954-55, in long tons:—

Native	1955	1954
Production	5,743,344	5,515,543
Shipments	5,838,851	5,338,048
Sales	5,790,166	5,310,009
Stocks	3,181,198	3,228,020
Recovered	**1955**	**1954**
Production	401,650	357,400
Shipments	404,223	352,368
Sales	400,125	355,678
Stocks	110,561	169,066

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Domestic price remained firmly pegged at 46c. per pound, delivered US destinations. Although foreign markets continued strong, it was believed that there was less pressure for another increase in metal than previously.

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Heavy Chemicals

Mercury—Mercury metal continued listless, declining to $262 to $264 per 76-pound flask, spot, last week.

In the final quarter of 1955 the mercury industry was featured by increases in mine production, imports, consumption, and average price, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Mine output rose to 5,200 flasks, an increase of 10 percent over that of the preceding quarter, and the highest quarterly production since January-March 1948.

Imports increased to 8,719 flasks and exceeded those of the June-September period by 4,957 flasks. Consumption rose 40 percent to 11,600 flasks and the average quarterly price climbed $17.38 to $278.12 a flask.

Tin—The market fluctuated narrowly, ending at $1.01½ per pound, spot, for straits metal.

Textile Chemists Section To Hear duPont Manager

Dr. Paul L. Meunier, manager of sales development of the dyestuff division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will speak on "Practical Aspects of the Pressure Dyeing of Piece Goods in the Burlington Machine" at the next meeting of the New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, at Kohler's Swiss Chalet, Rochelle Park, N. J., March 23.

Rohm & Haas

—Continued from page 7

her father. The government contended that the plaintiff was an "enemy" under the trading with the enemy act because she voluntarily lived in Germany during the war and made recordings for a German shortwave radio station. The government also alleged that she never acquired a valid title to the property.

In 1952, the court entered a summary judgment in favor of the government, but on appeal the ninth Circuit Court of Appeals vacated the judgment and remanded the case for trial on the facts.

The stipulation provides that the government may withhold part of the property to be delivered to Miss Albert until federal taxes due are paid.

Mr. Townsend, head of the Office of Alien Property, said that as a result of the settlement, further costly litigation will not be necessary. It was estimated that it would be at least three to five years before any final court determination could be reached and that the proceedings would have required taking depositions of numerous witnesses in Europe or bringing them to California to testify. The offer of settlement was made by Miss Albert and after negotiation accepted by the government.

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Rhodia Names Manager, Moves into New Offices

Dr. Jacques P. Sibeud has been appointed manager of laboratories for Rhodia, Inc., New York.

Dr. Sibeud joined Rhone-Poulenc, Paris, France, in 1952, and was thoroughly trained in the field of synthetic aromatics through development, control and research work. He was associated with the firm until his transfer to Rhodia.

At the same time, Rhodia announced that it will move to new offices at 60 East 56th Street, New York, effective today. The new telephone number is PLaza 3-4850.

Nysco Laboratories Moves, Doubles Output Capacity

Nysco Laboratories, Long Island City, N. Y., has begun operations at its new plant in that city. Complete transfer of all offices and manufacturing facilities was said by the company to have been effected without interruption of customer service.

Company officials estimate that Nysco now has more than doubled its original capacity as a result of the move to new facilities.

Textile Group Will Meet

Latest strides in textile research and development, outlined by the industry's top executives and scientists will be featured at the twenty-sixth annual meeting of Textile Research Institute of Princeton, N. J., at the Commodore hotel, New York, March 22 and 23.

Sonneborn, Ltd.

—*Continued from page 5*

tures which increase impermeability and ultimate strength of concrete; air-entraining agents for imparting to concrete surfaces greater resistance to the destructive effects of alternate freeze-thaw cycles; protective coatings which render concreate, brick and other masonry surfaces water repellent; dustproofing, hardening agents for extending the useful life of concrete floors; and a variety of other products used in construction and maintenance, many of which have never before been produced in Canada.

U.S. Sulphur

—*Continued from page 5*

fertilize and alkalize the earth where it is used.

According to Mr. Hershfield, the mines are currently on intermittent operations because of winter weather conditions. It is planned to operate the mines to produce from 100 to 500 tons a day. As a soil additive, the surface ore will retail at about $60 a ton.

Negotiations are under way too to acquire 16 additional acres in the same area, which would boost the ore reserve to more than 3 million tons.

Should Texas-Adams desire to produce sulfuric acid an additional market would be available. Kerr-McGee Industries and other atomic energy refining plants have approached U. S. Sulphur and offered to buy purified sulfur for this purpose, it was stated.

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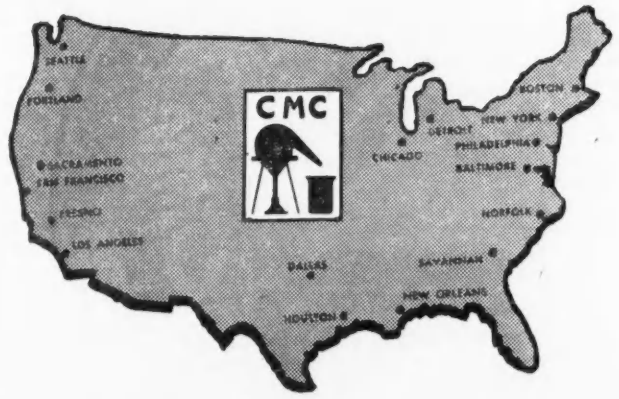

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First Machinery Names Firstenberg to Sales Post

First Machinery Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed Richard Firstenberg sales manager of the Falcon manufacturing division. Mr. Firstenberg will head an entirely separate staff and production facility, supplying new equipment to the processing industries.

A building adjoining First Machinery's plant will house the offices, showrooms and shops of the Falcon division. The unit is currently producing ribbon blenders, mixers, kettles, tanks, cutters and agitators, as well as chemical and food equipment according to specifications and designs.

Chemurgic Group

—Continued from page 7

dell, director of the Texas Research Foundation.

"The Place of Universities and Experiment Stations" also will be discussed.

Recognizing that energy is a basic factor in farm costs, the morning session on April 11 will cover "Energy for the Agricultural Future." Dr. J. N. Shive, of Bell Telephone Laboratories, will speak on solar energy.

Noted authorities will discuss atomic energy for agricultural purposes and atomic materials for agricultural research. Petroleum's place in the energy picture will be presented, and future developments in the application of electric energy will be discussed by N. V. Gutsch, farm electrification specialist of General Electric Company.

Questions on Research

Facing up to a current farm problem, the afternoon session will be devoted to raising questions which call for new research on swine and cattle. Marketing, processing, distribution and nutrition will be debated as well as production.

Among the speakers already scheduled for this session are:—Wilber Plager, president, National Swine Producers Association, Des Moines, Ia.; Forrest C. Ketner, Producers Livestock Cooperative Association, Columbus, Ohio; Ray Ormond, Oscar Mayer & Co., Madison, Wis.; and Dr. B. S. Schweigert, assistant director of the American Meat Institute Foundation, Chicago.

For morning of April 12 the program will feature an address by Dr. A. H. Moseman, director of crops research, Department of Agriculture, on "Ideas and Prospects for New Crops Research." Late news on utilization of farm materials, is to be presented by Dr. G. A. Hilbert, director of Utilization Research in USDA.

Cap L. Mast, editor of the *Agricultural Leaders' Digest*, will speak on "How Farmers Adopt Research." The other topic for the morning session will be "Why a Seed Bank is Important." The executive secretary of the American Seed Trade Association, William Heckendorn of Chicago, has been invited to take this subject.

Floor, Panel Discussion

During the afternoon there will be a final two hours or more of floor and panel discussion on "Research Most Urgently Needed Now—What Is Needed, Who Should Do It, How Get It Done."

The special committees will present the questions they have raised. The council's standing research committee will make a report of its work.

Luncheons are planned for April 11 and 12. Dr. George D. Scarseth, director of the American Farm Research Association, will speak at one of the luncheons on "Six Big Challenges in Farm Research."

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

New business in textile and leather chemicals last week continued restricted to prompt requirements, while withdrawals against recent contracts continued in active request. Tone of the market continued steady. Potato starch was firmer and advanced fractionally as a result of reduced offers of potatoes for grinding starch because the government was in the market for 1,000,000 bushels of Maine potatoes for shipment to Spain. Other European countries were reported also in need of tubers due to crop losses. Corn derivatives also were raised slightly because of higher freight rates. Corn dextrin, starch and tanners corn sugar were lifted 3 to 5 cents per 100 pounds. Other sizing materials were quotably unchanged and steady.

Trading in tanning materials was still slight and spotty, chiefly for nearby shipment. African mangrove bark was lower, while South American was unchanged. Myrobalans were easier and off $1 to $5 per ton, as to grade. Valonia beards also were lower, though cups were without change.

Producers of rayon and acetate yarn and staple in February shipped 105,900,000 pounds, of which 104,200,000 pounds went to consumers and the balance was exported, according to the Textile Economics Bureau. Shipments during the first two months of the year amounted to 221,600,000 pounds, 8 percent more than the corresponding period in 1954.

Shorn and pulled wool output in the United States in 1955 totaled 275,000,000 pounds, of which 233,000,000 pounds were shorn and 42,000,000 pounds pulled wool, according the Crop Reporting Bureau. In 1954, output was 279,000,000 pounds, of which 236,000,000 pounds were shorn and 43,000,000 pulled. The 1944-53 average of all wool was 301,000,000. The average price received by growers, April through January 1955 was 44c. per pound against 53.2c. per pound during the same period in 1954 and 10-year average of 52.3c. per pound. Sales of shorn wool in 1955 were estimated at $103,000,000, 18 percent below $126,000,000 in 1954 and 23 percent below the 10-year average.

Price Trends

Advanced

Corn, dextrine, 3c. per 100 lbs.
starch, 4c. per 100 lbs.
sugar tanners, 5c. per 100 lbs.
Potato starch, Maine, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Mangrove bark, Afr., $3 per ton.
Myrobalans, No. 1, ass'ted, $5 per ton.
Bombay, $1 per ton.
Crushed, $2 per ton.
Valonia, beards, $2 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 18, 1955
106.99	107.85	107.27	102.04

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates — Conditions in this market remained firm, with good consuming call for material against current contracts. Demand for spot needs was reported moderate. Prices were without change and well held.

Sodium Acetate — Demand was fairly active, chiefly for prompt needs. Quotations were maintained at current levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Consumers showed more inquiry for forward requirements. Market remained steady at unchanged quotations.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Trading was reported confined to actual needs. Pricewise the market remained steady at 65c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Prices were advanced 3c. per 100 pounds as a result of increased freight rates. Demand continued quite active for prompt delivery. Gum was quoted at $9.18 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; light canary, $8.92; dark canary, $9.02 and white, $8.76, same basis. Less carlots commanded a premium of 15c. per 100 pounds.

Corn Starch—Market was firm and higher due to the increased cost of freight rates, all grades were advanced 4c. per 100 pounds. Business was active for actual requirements. Pearl was quoted at $7.17 per 100 pounds, carlots, paperbags, New York delivery and powder, $7.28, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply increased 1,269,000 bushels to 53,352,000 bushels for the week ending March 9, against 45,222,000 bushels for the same time last year according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Consumers limited purchases to actual needs. Prices were steady and unchanged. Flake was available at $2.20 to $2.24 per pound, and powder, $2.24 to $2.28 per pound, spot according to quantity. Technical was quiet and unchanged at 83c. to 90c. per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Egg Yolk—Business was confined to actual needs. Prices were unchanged at $1.02 to $1.04 per pound, spot as to quantity. Production in January totaled 214,000 pounds against 925,000 pounds for January last year.

Potato Starch—Firmer tone prevailed in this market due to the government negotiations for the purchase of 1,000,000 bushels of Maine potatoes for shipment to Spain. This resulted in reduced offers of potatoes for grinding purposes. Starch grinders also limited offerings and the market was more or less nominal at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Trading was light, chiefly for fill-in needs, while deliveries against contracts from mills continued excellent. Stocks on spot were unchanged at 8c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Idaho starch was held at 6c., carlots, mills with 6/10c. less for shipment to the East.

Sago Flour—This market was quiet, but steady. Supplies on spot were available in better volume than heretofore. Raw was unchanged at 7c. to 7½c. and refined, 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse depending upon quantity.

Tanning Materials

Cutch — Inquiry for replacement was reported quite active. Shipments were well held at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

Mangrove Bark—Moderate business was indicated for nearby shipment at lower quotations for African bark, which was available at $67 per ton, ex-dock. Colombian was unchanged at $58 and Ecuadorian, $55 per ton, same basis for prompt shipment.

Myrobalans—Offers for shipment were freer and prices were easier. No. 1, assorted was lower at $63 to $64 per ton, exdock; crushed, $78 and Bombay, $62, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Business was reported spotty, primarily for nearby shipment. Quotations were unchanged and firm. Solid ordinary, guaranteed 63 percent tannin quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified, 64 percent at 12 23/64c., same basis.

Valonia—Moderate inquiry was reported for prompt shipment. Beards were lower at $75 to $76 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment. Cups were unchanged at $56, same basis. Extract was nominal at 8c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

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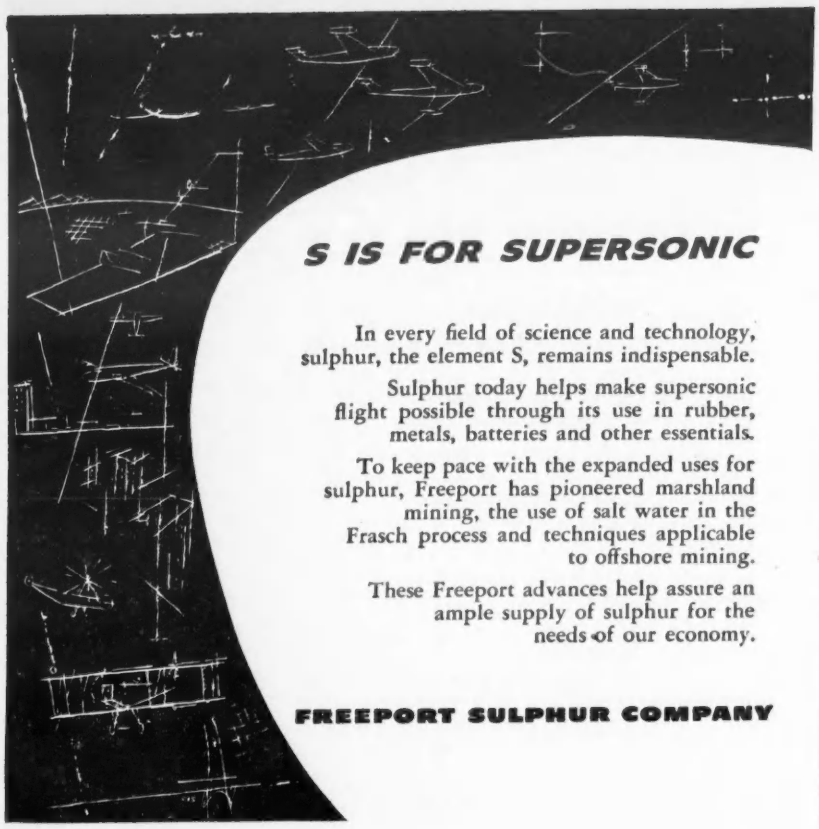

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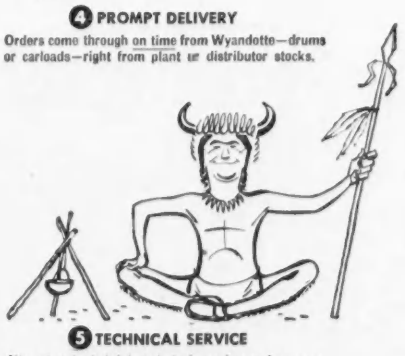

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Agricultural Chemicals

US producers sold 40,000 metric tons of ammonium sulfate offered February 29 against the Korean invitation. All the rest, 20,000 metric tons, was sold by Italian firms, which enjoyed an advantage in freight rates. For the first time in a long while, the US furnished all the superphosphate purchased, Japan selling only the fused phosphate. The US got the lion's share of awards for triple superphosphate and, for the first time, sold the muriate of potash.

A procurement authorization for $10 million worth of fertilizer may come up some time in April as a government tender. However, there was pressure in some circles to have the procurement turned over to commercial channels, in which case material already in Korea probably would be financed by International Cooperation Administration dollars.

President Rhee and some political factions in this country were opposed to commercial procurement, feeling that the Korean economy was not yet ready to trade on this basis.

Some producers increased DDT powder and flakes prices by as much as 1c. per pound, but in no case did this increase quotations to a point beyond the limits of the range recently quoted in OPD. Demand was strong, and other producers were considering increases.

Export demand for BHC maintained a strong market. The price was considered firm.

Planting activity was getting under way generally as far north as South Carolina, and fertilizer mixers were beginning to buy in fair volume. Animal proteins were moving better.

Dried blood was down 25c. per unit-ton in Chicago. Nitrogenous tankage was quoted as low as $3.75 per unit ton, but the market was a little slow even at that figure.

The outlook for potash was regarded as rather bleak.

Price Trends

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Nitrogenous tankage, 25c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 18, 1955
110.86	**110.89**	**111.27**	**111.37**

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Sulfate—The sale of 40,000 tons on the Korean tender provided a measure of relief in face of record high output from cokeoven operations at the steel mills.

The remaining 20,000 metric tons purchased for Korea was sold by Italy. The US share might have been larger but for the fact that the Italians, with more ships on the Mediterranean, had a considerable advantage in freight terms.

Ammonium Nitrate—The Korean tender took up 50,800 metric tons offered by US producers. This tonnage was the entire amount purchased on this tender.

Animal Proteins—The Chicago dried blood price returned to $4.75 per unit-ton, down 25c., and again matched the New York quotation.

While nitrogenous tankage was still listed as high as $5 per unit-ton in some quarters, it was offered at $3.75 in others. The market was easy.

There were evidences that spring planting was beginning in earnest. Proteins in general were moving better.

Castor Pomace—A few sales were reported again, and supply was very short. There was some question whether available stocks would last through the season.

Lime—Japan was awarded all contracts on the 10,000 metric tons taken on the last Korean tender.

Domestic production of agricultural lime in November, the Bureau of Mines reported, amounted to 22,632 short tons, including 14,234 tons of quicklime and 8,398 tons of hydrated lime. Totals for the first 11 months of 1955 were thus brought to 95,861 tons of quicklime and 157,966 tons of hydrated lime, or 253,827 tons of both types.

Corresponding figures, for the first 11 months of 1954, were 72,456 tons of quicklime and 176,939 tons of hydrated lime, for a total of 249,395 short tons.

Phosphate—US producers sold 55,500 metric tons of superphosphate against the Korean tender. It was the first time all the business in this category had gone to the US.

Of 39,500 metric tons of triple sold, US producers contracted to furnish 30,000 tons.

Japan sold all the 30,000 metric tons of fused phosphate contracted for.

Potash—Buying had been normal through January and February, but it was becoming apparent last week that it included some buying for March in anticipation of increased freight rates. Trade was slow, and the outlook for the rest of March was described as poor.

Supply was ample. Production was maintained at a normal rate. No shut-down of production facilities was contemplated.

A US offer of 6,000 metric tons of muriate of potassium on the Korean tender was taken up on a technicality. Competitive bids of European producers failed to specify a firm date for delivery.

Urea — Japan was awarded contracts covering all of 10,000 metric tons sold in accordance with the most recent Korean tender.

Los Angeles Market

Blood meal—$3.75-$4 per unit of ammonia at source.

Bone meal—$82 per ton steamed, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$46 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f. Los Angeles harbor.

Castor pomace—$42.50 per ton, nominal, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Pesticides

BHC—Trade was maintained in heavy volume generated by very strong demand for exports. The price was firm.

DDT—At least one major producer hiked DDT prices 1c. per pound, but quotations both before and after the change were within the range of recent OPD quotations. Other manufacturers reported price changes were being debated. Demand was strong. One producer said DDT was sold up 30 days ahead of production.

One firm raised its carlots price on powder packaged in bags from 23c. to 24c. per pound and hiked the carlots price on flake from 22¼c. to 23¼c. per pound.

Another, retaining prices which had now been in effect since November, quoted ground DDT packaged in 100-pound paper bags at 24¾c. per pound in carlots, 26¾c. per pound in less than carlots. In drums, prices of ground were 25¾c. per pound in carlots and 27¾c. per pound in less than carlots. The same firm listed flake packaged in 80-pound bags at 24c. per pound in carlots, 26c. per pound in less than carlots, and flake packaged in 100-pound drums at 25c. per pound in carlots and 27c. per pound in less than carlots.

The government's projected purchase of 12,000,000 pounds, begun in January, had apparently been terminated with purchase of about 10,000,000 pounds. Prices had risen in the course of the purchase negotiations.

Petroleum Derivatives

Conditions remained unchanged in this market from last weeks report as seasonal sales figures continued to offset declines in the industrial side. The seasonal selling has been particularly felt in the wax and solvents (construction, insecticide and agricultural material) fields.

Possible methods of coping with the potential napthalene shortage problem include separation of napthalene and/or methylnapthalene from petroleum streams, producers reported. This would be rather costly, they conceded, and there is some doubt that the premium grade product so obtained would be low enough in cost to compete with other raw materials for production of phthalic anhydride.

Current reports of the industry for the week ended March 2 indicate a decrease in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,146,000 barrels, a decrease of 37,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,093,000 barrels were 9,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 631,000 barrels above the week ended March 4, 1955. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 926,000 barrels daily compared with 809,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending March 2, crude oil production averaged 7,123,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 8,046,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 813,000 barrels daily.
TEN and one-half EMS—7 ON 9—

Petroleum experts have urged cutbacks in domestic production, it was reported late last week. Noting that with supplies threatening to outpace demand, the country is now facing "the most critical period of the entire year," the experts advised that it was not too late to initiate cutbacks in domestic production, imports and refinery runs. A report released by the group of experts stated that demand for oil production so far this year has gone up 4.3 percent but that new supply rose by 5.8 percent.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 18, 1955
104.53	104.53	104.32	104.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Continued rapid growth of the petrochemical industry was foreseen by one major producer, it was reported last week. He forecast 1956 petrochemical production at nearly 35 billion pounds, about one quarter of total chemical production (some 127 billion pounds). Petrochemical production should reach 60 billion pounds per year by 1960, accounting for 33 percent of all chemicals then produced, he predicted.

Production of ethylene, about 2.6 billion pounds last year, is expected to increase to 4 billion pounds per year by 1960, one source noted last week. Some 30 percent of the 1955 production went into the manufacture of ethyl alcohol. Another 25 percent was used in the production of ethylene oxide, and 31 percent was consumed in approximately equal amounts in producing polyethylene, ethyl chloride, and styrene. Plants now under construction will increase polyethylene capacity to about 600 million pounds by the end of this year. A capacity of 800-850 million pounds is predicted for the end of 1958.

Benzol—Demand for all benzols this year is expected to total about 310 million gallons, as compared with 291.3 million gallons in 1955, according to the report of one major producer. The petroleum industry will produce around 110 million gallons of this total, the report said. An estimated 120 million gallons of benzene went into the manufacture of styrene last year, with 62.7 million going into phenol; 25 million gallons into nylon, and 22.1 million into dodecylbenzene. Other chemicals requiring substantial quantities of benzene were: aniline, 16.7 million gallons; DDT, 14 million gallons; maelic anhydride, 9.2 million gallons, and dichlorobenzene, 6.8 million gallons.

Rubber Solvents — Regular sales continued on a good level last week, it was reported, as seasonal sales also moved into the picture to give the market for this commodity a particularly firm condition. Further advancement is considered probable.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 3 totaled 258,087,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 255,466,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents an increase of 2,621,000 barrels comprising an increase of 2,941,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 320,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's — Estimated domestic demand for 1956 is 405,000 barrels per day, one producer reported. This figure is 6.3 percent above the 1955 figure. Export demand will be 12,000 barrels per day, or 9.1 percent above the previous year's figure. Total estimated demand thus will be 417 thousand barrels per day or 6.8 percent above the 1955 tally.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Seasonal sales continued high for this commodity last week, it was reported, as production figures took a slight foreward step. The new price hike of a few weeks back, dealers reported, in no way slowed sales figures. Further strength is being acquired in the microcrystalline market through the growth of its use in the microcrystalline-paraffin mixture ratio in the making of wax container material.

Paraffin — Dealers reported both good sales and production figures for last week, it has been noted. This confirms the earlier reports of heavy seasonal buying, one dealer said.

Miscellaneous

Daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended March 2, was estimated by the API at 7,145,900 barrels. Reports received by the API from refining companies indicated that the industry as a whole ran to stills approximately 8,093,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

Producers have reported the confirmation by early financial reports that 1955 was the top year for sales and earning in the petroleum industry. They read into this, the fact that, all factors remaining constant, 1956 will continue in the advance position.

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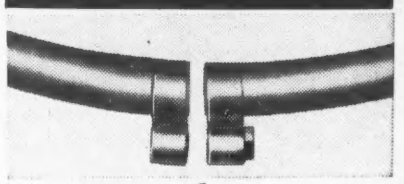
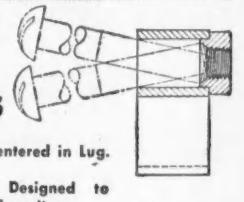


WELD NUT RINGS



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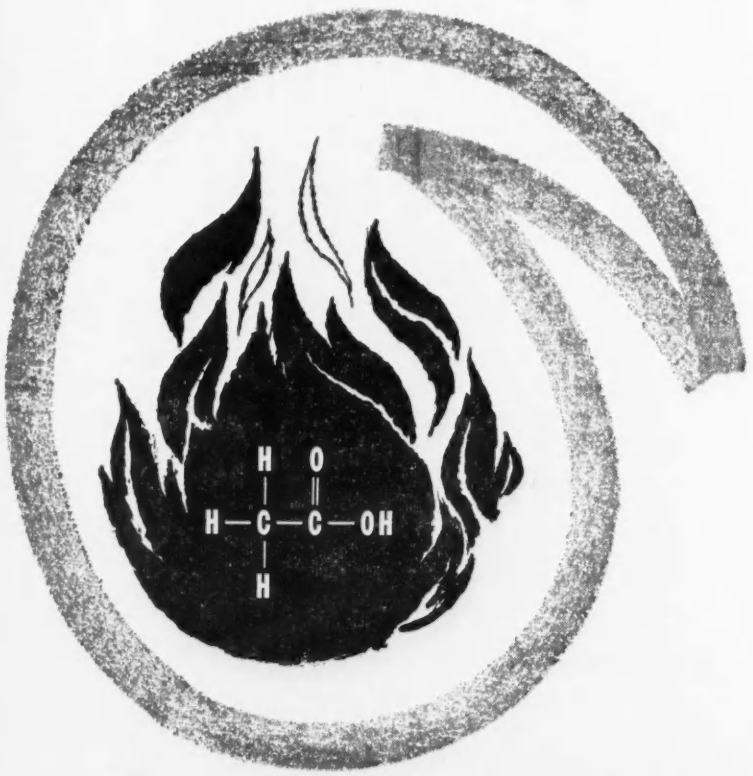

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Aliphatic Organics

A large number of organic chemicals are due to be affected by the announced rise in drum quantity price differentials scheduled to go into effect on April 1. Higher costs of steel drums, as well as rising labor costs in conjunction with the reecnt blanket increase in freight rates, were said to have made the increase necessary. Overall railroad freight rates were advanced 6 percent early this month while trucking rates were hiked 7 percent across-the-board.

The differential between tankcars and drum carlot quantities, as well as less than carlots, will be hiked ½c. per pound on virtually all lacquer solvents. The new schedule will raise the tank-drum carlot price spread to 2½c. and the tank-less carlot differential to 3½c. per pound. Ethyl alcohol, as well as some other alcohols which are sold by the gallon rather than the pound, is slated to be hiked 3c. per gallon in drum quantities. In all instances, the base price of the material in question, will not be changed, it was emphasized.

As far as could be determined, the following lacquer solvents will be advanced ½c. per pound in drums: amyl, ethyl, butyl, isobutyl, propyl and isopropyl acetates as well as hexylene glycol, MEK, MIBK, MIBC and EAK. Ethanol, propanol, and isopropanol and diacetone alcohol will be advanced 3c. per gallon in drum quantities. Acetone, long rumored for a price rise, was the only exception to the overall solvent price hike in that tankcars are slated to be advanced 1c. per pound and drum quantities ½c. over previous levels.

Methanol was not affected by the scheduled price increase in solvents nor were the chlorinated solvents. Actually the only chemicals which can be affected by freight rate increases are those sold on a delivered or approximately equivalent basis. Overall demand for chemicals continued at a virtually unchecked pace last week. The resumption of higher production schedules in the auto industry was taken as an encouraging sign of continued strong demand for lacquer solvents and a number of other chemicals intimately geared to the fortunes of the auto industry.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 18, 1955
130.98	130.98	131.02	130.44

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acetone—The price of acetone, long rumored for a boost, is scheduled to be advanced 1c per pound on April 1 in tankcars. The drum carlots and less than carlot quantities were slated to be advanced 1½c. in view of the ½c. rise in the differential rate which becomes effective on that day. The new schedule for acetone will be as follows:—Tankcars, 8c. per pound; drum carlots, 10½c. and less than carlots at 11½c.

Diacetone Alcohol — Demand was reported to be routine with supplies adequate to meet trade requirements. The price schedule on this compound is slated to be advanced, effective April 1, 1956, in line with the general increase in solvent prices on that date. The price hike will affect drum quantities only and increase the present differential between tankcars and drum carlots and tankcars and less than carlots to 2½c. to 3½c., respectively, an increase of ½c. over current drum prices.

Ethyl Alcohol—Demand for ethyl alcohol continues at a steady pace and it appears that producers can expect a good second quarter, particularly in view of the scheduled increase in auto production. Actually the wide range of chemicals into which ethanol goes, has resulted in a sustained demand during the past quarter.

Supplywise, there was no difficulty in meeting consumer demand nor was any expected in view of the continued expansion of synthetic producing facilities and the existence of a number of fermentation plants which have not been used in years but which can be readily activated should the need arise.

The price differential between tankcar and drum quantities will be widened as of April 1 as a result of the recently announced increase in a number of solvent chemicals. Higher drum costs as well as labor were coupled to the recent rise in freight rates, thus necessitating the price advance, it was said. The current differential between drum and tankcar quantities will be advanced 3c. per gallon.

Formaldehyde—Demand for formaldehyde was reported to be running at a brisk rate. Supplies were generally adequate to meet consumer requirements and should continue in the immediate future. Prices were steady.

The heavy rate of construction, both industrial and residential, scheduled for this year, has resulted a heavy demand for plywood and other building board, the manufacture of which consumes a substantial quantity of urea-formaldehyde resins. The manufacture of pentaerythritol, a polyol used in protective coatings, also accounts for a significant percentage of the overall formaldehyde produced.

Production of formaldehyde (37 percent by weight) amounted to 107,478,722 pounds in December last year compared to 111,181,360 pounds in November, according to the United States Tariff Commission.

Formic Acid—Production of formic acid in December totaled 1,314,146 pounds according to the United States Tariff Commission.

Demand for formic acid was reported to be steady with supplies adequate to meet consumer requirements and prices steady.

Hexamethylenetetramine — The market was unchanged. Consumption remains steady although unspectacular while supplies were said to be ample to meet trade needs and prices were unchanged. Production capacity was reported to be sufficiently large to meet any reasonable increase in consumption especially in case the government should ever stepup consumption, in view of its use as an explosive.

Production of hexamethylenetetramine totaled 1,749,033 pounds in December, 1955, compared to 1,754,971 pounds in November, according to the Tariff Commission.

Hexylene Glycol—Higher labor, packaging and shipping costs were attributed to the announced rise of ½c. per pound on drum quantities of this chemical, scheduled to go into effect on April 1. The rise in steel prices over the past several months in addition to the recent boost in railroad and truck freight rates have combined to make the increase necessary, it was said.

Demand for hexylene glycol was reported to moving at a routine pace while supplies were ample to accommodate consumer needs.

Methanol—Demand for synthetic methanol was reported to be continuing at a high level. The overall supply situation has improved and no difficulties were reported in meeting consumer orders. The sustained demand for formaldehyde is reflected in the good demand for methanol for its manufacture while anti-freeze usage of methanol has started to seasonally ease.

Production of synthetic methanol amounted to 130,643,273 pounds in

Aliphatic Organics

November, according to a report of the Tariff Commission.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Along with a sizable number of other lacquer solvents, drum prices will be advanced on this ketone, effective, April 1, according to announcement by producers last week. The steady rise in labor and container costs aggravated earlier this month by a blanket increase in freight rates by both the railroads and the trucking industries.

The scheduled increase will, in effect, raise the current differential between tankcars and drum carlot quantities to 2½c. and the differential between tanks and less than carload drum quantities to 3½c. per pound.

Oxalic Acid—Production of oxalic acid was reported to have totaled 1,905,854 pounds in December, according to the Tariff Commission, compared to 1,540,366 pounds in November.

The supply of oxalic was said to be ample for consumer requirements while prices were steady.

Pentaerythritol—The market was unchanged last week. Demand continues at a steady rate and the approach of warm weather has resulted in a stepup in the manufacturing rate in the protective coatings industry with a resultant increase in the call for PE which is consumed in substantial quantities in the production of coatings.

The supply situation was adequate in view of the large expansion in production facilities which has been recently achieved in addition to the plants under construction. Prices were firm.

Production of pentaerythritol in December amounted to 5,900,809 pounds in November, the Tariff Commission reports.

Perchloroethylene — Demand for perchloroethylene was said to be good with supplies ample to accommodate consumer requirements. Prices were steady and apparently chlorinated solvents were not to be affected by the blanket increase in lacquer solvent prices which has been announced for April 1.

USDA Signs Agreement With Korea, Chile, Turkey

Department of Agriculture has signed agreement with Korea, Chile and Turkey providing for financing the sale of $21,000,000 of animal and vegetable oils to those countries under Public Law 480.

The Korean agreement calls for sale of $3,000,000 of cottonseed oil, soybean oil or lard; the agreement with Chile includes financing of the sale of 79,000,000 pounds of edible oils for $12,500,000, 5,000,000 pounds of edible tallow for $620,000, and 10,000,000 pounds of lard for $980,000; and the agreement with Turkey is for sale of $4,000,000 of cottonseed oil or soybean oil, including the cost of ocean transportation.

ADMA Meetings Slated

Section meetings of the American Drug Manufacturers Association have been scheduled thus far this year as follows:—

Biological Section, March 21-23, Woodner hotel, Washington, D. C.

Production and Engineering Section, May 14-15, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Research and Development Section, October 31-November 2, Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss.

Chemical Plants

—Continued from page 3

industry and the iron and steel group. These industries and the nonferrous metals and non-automotive transportation equipment groups expect to spend 50 percent more this year than in 1955.

In the nondurable goods group, the paper industry, like the chemical industry, is scheduling outlays of about 40 percent more than last year.

The steady expansion of the petroleum industry is being accelerated this year with planned expenditures of $3,300,000,000, almost 20 percent more than in 1955. All other major nondurable goods industries are planning investments from 5 to 20 percent above last year.

The two agencies commented that the schedules for 1956 call for a sharper rise in outlays for expansion as distinguished from replacement and modernization. Whereas in 1955, about 45 percent of expenditures were to expand facilities, manufacturers expect 50 percent of the 1956 expenditures to be for expansion.

Petroleum Probe Cost Would Reach $900,000

A nationwide investigation of the marketing practices of the petroleum industry by the Federal Trade Commission would cost approximately $900,000 and would take about eighteen months to complete, according to FTC chairman John W. Gwynne.

Mr. Gwynne made the estimate last week in a letter to Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, chairman of a subcommittee of the senate small business committee, who asked the FTC chairman to draw up plans for such an investigation. Sen. Humphrey said that such an investigation would determine the feasibility of oil divorcement.

Mr. Gwynne made no mention of divorcement in his letter, however. He said the investigation would be into the existing "structure of the industry and of the corporate and commercial relationships which affect the supply, production, transportation, distribution, and sale of refined petroleum products including particularly gasoline, fuel oils, and lubricating oils."

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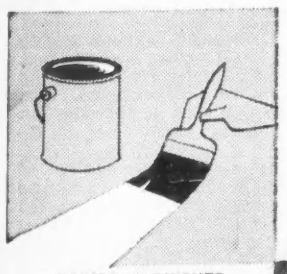

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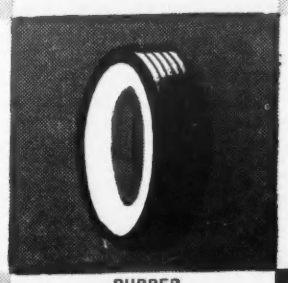

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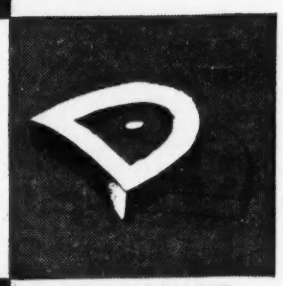

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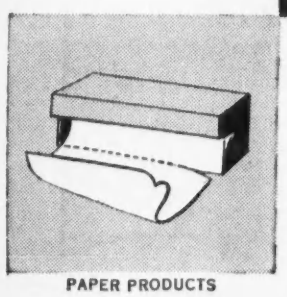

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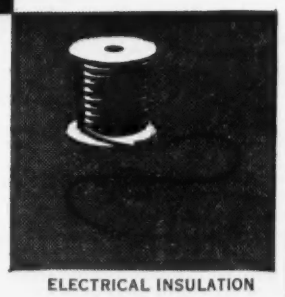

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Coal Chemicals

Factors here and abroad were tightening up the market in cresols and cresylic acid. The phenomenon was general, but the demand for manufacture of tricresyl phosphate was the most urgent. Both the domestic and European producers were marketing all that could be made. Imports were scarcely to be had at realistic prices. Demand in Europe was leading to increased substitution of trixylenol phosphate for tricresyl phosphate. The South American market was expanding.

The recent freight increase was apparently not going to alter prices of coal chemicals at this time. Producers of phenol, whose production cost would be affected as much as that of any of the basic products, were inclined to absorb the extra cost. They said the difference would amount to only a few mills, in any case.

Some consumers were discussing the possibilities of switching from use of railroad tank cars to use of truck tanks.

Production last month of 10,121,000 net tons of ingots and steel for castings, the American Iron and Steel Institute noted, made February the fifth consecutive month that US steel production had topped the 10 million ton mark. The latest figure available on actual production indicated no let-up. It is 2,462,000 tons turned out in the week ended March 11, a weekly rate exceeded only by the 2,472,000 tons recorded in the week ended January 29.

The institute estimated steel output in the week ended March 18 would amount to 98.8 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,433,000 tons of steel. The figure is compared to an identical 2,433,000 tons actual output in the comparable week in February and 2,273,000 tons produced in the corresponding week a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 18, 1955
115.00	115.00	114.89	114.66

Basic Products

Benzol—Output, sustained at record level by the high rate of steel production, was moved without delay. As to demand, styrene monomer provided a strong market, as non-automotive outlets continued to grow, and consumption of monochlorobenzene for synthetic phenol was undiminished. Since works prices obtained for benzol, any additional cost attributable to the increase in freight rates would pass on to the consumer. No market effect attributable to this was observed last week, and none was expected.

Cresols—The meta-para fractions remained very tight, and world demand had broadened the gulf between a price that would induce foreign producers to export and a price that consumers here might consider it economically feasible to pay. For example, an importer who was asked to shop for low-boil acids corresponding to a 5-degree, meta-para cresol got no offers at less than $1.75 per gallon, on a c.i.f. basis.

Cresylic Acid — All grades were sold up promptly. The low boiling fractions were in particularly short supply.

The world market was very tight. Demand in Europe and South America left little import to be offered here at the listed price of 85c. per gallon, and it was considered in some quarters probable that the price would rise 10c. or so by July 1. There were recent increases abroad in costs of mining coal and shipping freight overseas.

The most urgent demand was for tricresyl phosphate. Some of this was for gasoline additive, but much greater quantities were going into laminating plastics. Plastic tile was providing an especially strong outlet. In uses in which fire resistance was not important and toxicity could be tolerated, trixylenol phosphate was being substituted by some European consumers for tricresyl phosphate.

Signed contracts for imported material were extended into the third and fourth quarters of the year. On the other hand, European demand was so strong that there were instances of the traffic moving from here to England.

Naphthalene — Heavy production was considered about equal to matching the strong demand. Apparently there was now enough material being offered to satisfy the chief outlet, the manufacturers of phthalic anhydride. At least, importers were agreed that the price being asked for European output was unrealistic in view of current conditions in the domestic market. They were unable to move imported material on a spot basis.

While the domestic market for crude tended to come into better balance, demand for refined naphthalene, which is preferentially met from the whole supply available, was growing stronger. Dealers in moth balls were stepping up their buying, as is usual for this season.

Phenol — The market continued strong, about equal to what it was a few months ago in some quarters and slightly better in others.

The increased freight rates would more likely affect this market than that of any of the other basic coaltar products, since phenol was marketed on a delivered basis and moved in volume. Even in this case, however, producers said the effect of the freight increase on delivered cost per pound of phenol would amount to some mills only. Phenol was increased last October 1, and none of the major producers was

Cokeoven Output: January

Following are cokeoven production statistics comparing January 1956 and January 1955 as reported by the Bureau of Mines. Only cokeoven output is represented.

	January 1956	January 1955	Percent Change
Benzol (excluding motor grade)....gals.	16,276,149	13,918,767	+17
Creosote oil....gals.	1,719,683	2,115,647	—19
Crude coaltar....gals.	77,334,139	69,468,033	+11
Naphthalene, crude:—			
Solidifying under 74° C....lbs.	3,742,188	2,206,217	+70
At 74° C and under 76° C....lbs.	671,670	1,342,808	—50
At 76° C and under 79° C....lbs.	11,304,258	10,136,131	+12
Total....lbs.	15,718,116	13,685,156	+15
Pyridine, refined, 2°....lbs.	53,011	82,367	—36
Solvent naphtha, refined....gals.	7,985	29,530	—73
Toluol....gals.	3,378,552	3,056,338	+11
Xylol....gals.	951,078	923,328	+ 3

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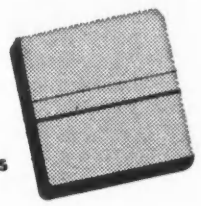

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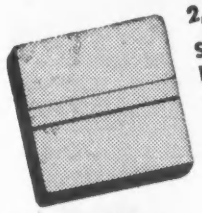

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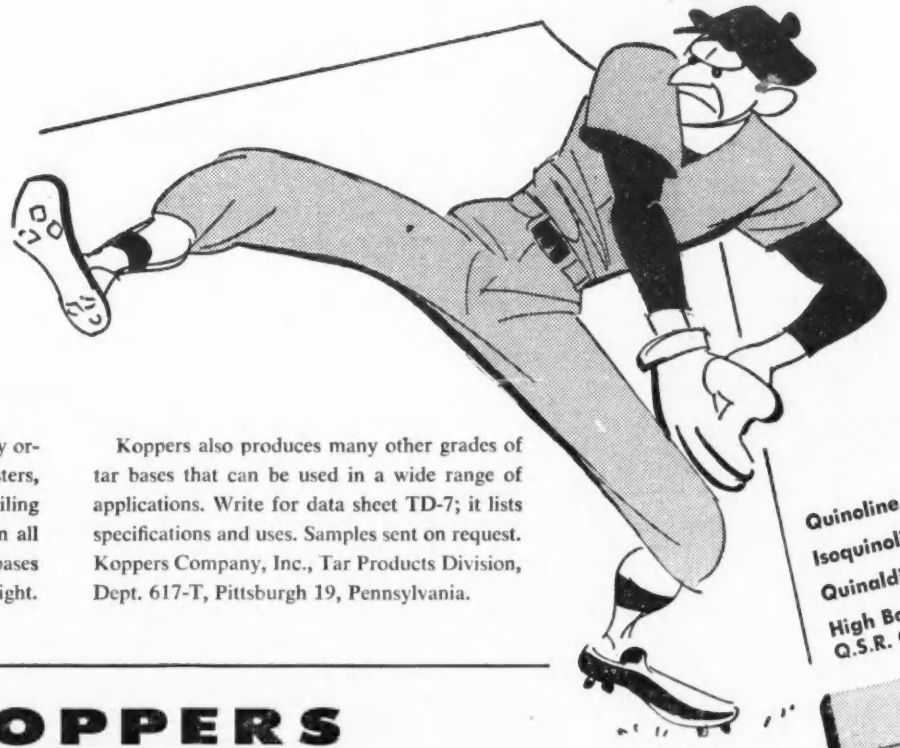

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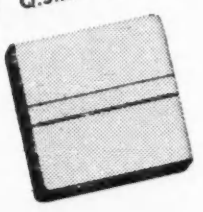

KOPPERS

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COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

seriously considering a further increase at this time.

Toluol—Trade was again easy. Steel production was putting more toluol on the market than it could be expected to absorb, and stocks continued to grow. Demand was unchanged. Price was regarded as firm at quotations now of long standing.

Intermediates

Phthalic Anhydride—Demand was holding up, but a semblance of balance was appearing. Crude naphthalene was being made available fast enough to satisfy phthalic production requirements in most areas, and phthalic demand was more stable than it had been. There were reports of some sales of isophthalic acid in carlot quantities. Phthalic producers said the market had not yet been influenced appreciably by the trade in isophthalic, but trade sources said the newer product would bear watching in the future.

Trichlorobenzene — The market was altogether healthy. Demand was sustained for a broad variety of uses, including dyes, solvents, intermediates and pesticides. Prices were unchanged.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending March 18 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	946,460
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	40,300,891
Benzol	gals.	3,602,655
Coaltar	gals.	17,707,967
Creosote oil	gals.	686,947
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,831,638
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	13,739
Toluol	gals.	793,805
Xylol	gals.	228,982

Barrett Appoints Esher To Chemical Sales Post

John C. Esher has been apponited assistant sales manager of the chemical sales department, Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. Mr. Esher will be in charge of plasticizers, naphthalene, resins and other coal-tar chemicals.

Mr. Esher served Barrett for ten years —until 1947—in varying capacities as chemist, engineer, assistant to the chemical purchasing agent and the director of planning, followed by three and one-half years in the chemical sales department handling the aforementioned products and others. From 1947 to 1949 he was employed as a technical salesman by E. F. Drew & Co. From 1949 to the present he served as technical salesman and subsequently plant manager for Hatco Chemical Company.

Pollution Bill Hit

—Continued from page 3

pollution and its economic impact make it urgent to develop more effective means of stimulating necessary remedial measures," Mr. Jacobs said, there are many reports of improvement.

He cited the annual reports of agencies such as the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission and the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission as examples. These two agencies report on pollution abatement activities in thirteen states which have more than one-fourth of the nation's pollution problems.

Industry is cooperating in abatement programs throughout the country as state and interstate reports indicate, he said. Very large sums have been and are being expended in the interests of pollution abatement, he added, which in the case of the chemical industry amounts to from 2½ percent to 4 percent of the plant construction dollar.

In view of the substantial progress being made at the state and community level, he continued, a continuation of the 1948 law is all that is needed to assure continued improvement in the water pollution situation, and there is no necessity for increasing the enforcement powers of the federal government.

The inconsistency in the Blatnik bill, Mr. Jacob testified, is seen in the fact that section 1 of the bill states it as a matter of public policy that the primary rights and responsibilities of the states are to be preserved, but the bill then gives the Surgeon General of the United States the authority to enter the enforcement picture without any clearcut request from a state or any specific demonstration of need for his intervention.

He suggested an amendment to the bill which would require that a request for the Surgeon General to enter the picture must come from a responsible state official—either the water pollution control agency or the governor.

The bill also permits the Surgeon General to participate in resolving a pollution problem on the basis of his "reason to believe" there is such a problem. Mr. Jacobs said that authority also should be made more explicit by a requirement that the Surgeon General be required "to specify the basis of such belief."

Masury Has Swedish Paint

John W. Masury & Sons, Inc., Baltimore, Md., has available a line of white industrial enamels manufactured by Industrie Emalj. of Sweden. The enamels are said by Masury to be non-yellowing, give excellent coverage, and finely balanced drying. They may be brushed, roller, or sprayed on.

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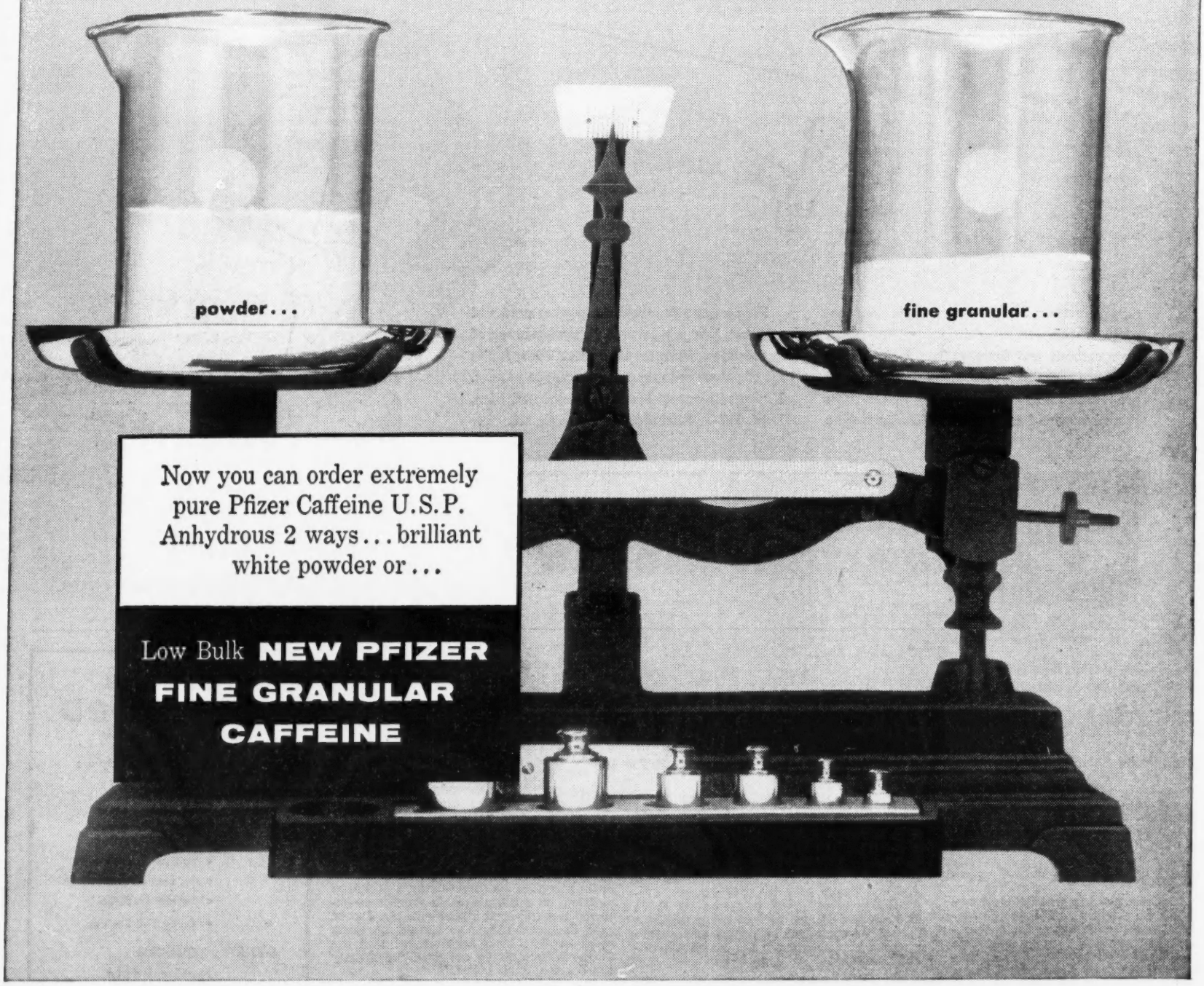

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The spot market was quiet last week with no price changes reported. An interesting development in recent weeks has been the steady decline in reserpine quotations. Since it became commercially available less than two years ago, prices have dropped to almost one quarter of their original level as a result of a plentiful supply, fierce competition among producers and the recent emergence of newer, synthetically produced drugs which are claimed to be superior to reserpine as tranquilizing agents in the treatment of mental disease.

The latest of these "tranquilizers," promazine, is reportedly superior to chlorpromazine and reserpine alike in its lack of side effects. Unlike chlorpromazine, it is alleged that its calming effect is not accompanied by depression and blood pressure decline. The salient point made in behalf of this drug's efficacy is the fact that it requires only minutes after its administration to produce a tranquilizing effect upon patients treated in contrast to the hours required before reserpine goes into action. FDA approval of promazine is currently being sought, it was noted.

Natural camphor is another item which has apparently lost out permanently to its synthetic counterpart. A survey of dealers indicated that demand was sporadic, for the most part, with most injuries directed toward the powder rather than tablets. The pharmaceutical industry currently accounts for most of the natural camphor powder consumed.

Elsewhere in the market, producers report seasonal demand for a number of items on the upswing. Citric acid was reported to be moving at a brisk rate with the needs of food processors and bottlers for the warm weather resulting a stepup in overall inquiry. The tartrates were also in this category since tartaric acid is used in a substantial quantity in the manufacture of soft drinks. Mercury salts were beginning to show some increase in inquiry attributed to seasonal influences. Mercurials are used as fungicides as well as in marine paints as anti-fouling agents, particularly for craft used in southern waters.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 18, 1955
65.84	65.84	66.40	67.36

For Current Prices see Page 9

Aminophylline—There were no recent changes in aminophylline reported despite rumors heard earlier. Demand was said to be routine supplies were ample to meet consumers' needs and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Sales of Puerto Rican blackstrap molasses to local distributors for the week ended February 24, 1956, were reported as follows:—500,000 gallons at 10¾c. per gallon and 2,250,000 gallons at 10¼c. per gallon, f.o.b. port. One processor sold his entire output to a local distributor at 8⅞c. per gallon, f.o.b. mill, for molasses produced through April 19, 1956, and at 8⅝c. per gallon for molasses produced thereafter.

Bismuth Salts—Demand for bismuth salts was said to be running at a seasonally steady clip. Supplies were ample to meet current inquiry while prices were unchanged.

Camphor—Demand for synthetic camphor was reported to be at a seasonal rate. Supplies were ample to meet trade requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Inquiry for natural camphor was said to be desultory. Imports continue to come into this market sporadically but it appears that consumption of the natural product will remain small in view of the price stability and assured supply position of synthetic camphor. Demand for natural camphor powder exceeds that for tablets, it was stated. The emergence of p-dichlorobenzene as an anti-moth agent has eliminated to a very great extent the use of camphor tablets. Consumption of camphor powder is limited largely to pharmaceutical usage.

Citric Acid — Demand for citric acid continues at a brisk rate. The number and diversity of uses for citric acid is so large that year-round consumption is sustained at a rather uniform level. The approach of the warm weather, of course, has been reflected in a seasonally stimulated inquiry for the acid for use in soft drinks and food manufacturing. The supply situation appeared to be one of adequacy while prices were firm.

Iodine—Supplies of crude and refined iodine continue ample to meet consumer requirements. The market was steady following the drop in crude iodine quotations last month, while inquiry was routine.

Mercurials—Demand for mercurials was said to be unchanged. Supplies were ample to cover trade requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. The approach of the planting season heralds an increase in call for some of the mercurial compounds which are used in agriculture. Mercury yellow, a pigment used in marine paints, was also said to be in increased demand.

Molasses—Prices for feed molasses were unchanged at most terminals during the week ended March 6, 1956, as demand continued good to moderate. Steady markets were reported in all areas. Increased shipments of blackstrap, mostly against old contracts, have resulted in part from anticipated freight rate increases. Railroad freight rate increases of 6 percent were to become effective on March 7, 1956. A slight strengthening of the New Orleans blackstrap price was reported as most sales were being made at 13½c. per gallon. The price for blackstrap at Albany remained at the 16½c. level.

Local sales of Puerto Rican blackstrap for the week ended March 2, 1956, were as follows: 66,052 gallons (92.01 degree brix) at 9c. per gallon, f.o.b. mill tank, 1,200,000 gallons (86.0 degree brix) at 9c. per gallon, f.o.b. factory, and 394,220 gallons (89.2 degree brix) at 10¼c. per gallon, delivered to port. During the period January 20-February 24, 1956, 6,000,000 gallons of blackstrap (86.0 degree brix) were sold at prices ranging from 9 c. to 11¼c. per gallon, delivered to port.

Podophyllum Resin—There were no new price changes reported for this compound since last month's price increase which was necessitated by the higher costs of mandrake root, the raw material from which the resin is extracted. Whether further increase will be forthcoming was conjectural, however, in view of the easier demand and the fact that contracts for new crop root were expected to reflect a more optimistic price outlook that had prevailed over the past winter.

Reserpine—Demand for reserpine continued at a steady pace last week. Competition has become more and more intensive in this item as was indicated by the recent downward trend in spot quotations. In lots of 1 kilo or more the low of the market appeared to be around $7 per

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pound with some sales reported as low as $6.50 in certain instances.

Although reserpine will continue to hold some advantage over the newer tranquilizers in view of its dual role in tranquilizing mental patients and decreasing hypertension, it appeared that competition among producers of reserpine and the newer tranquilizing drugs which are made synthetically, will increase in the months to come.

Botanicals

The spot market was without feature last week. There was continued speculation as to what kind of a collection year this would be. The price trend in botanical drugs was expected to tend upward in view of the establishment of a minimum wage of $1 per hour. This development was expected to lessen the necessity for a sizable number of botanicals gatherers to work and it appeared inevitable that prices would be higher this year.

Aconite Root—Demand was steady but at a relatively low level. Prices were unchanged, and shipments were being promptly made from adequate stocks.

Lovage Root—This item was described as short because last season's collection had been poor. Dry weather conditions resulted in a yield which was scarcely sufficient to get by on until next season's crop becomes available.

Mandrake Root—The short supply resulting from poor collections last season resulted in sustained high price patterns. This, of course, was reflected in the higher current price levels being maintained on podophyllum resin.

Bids Wanted

Dichloromethane, 28,750 lbs. in 575 lb. dms., grade A, inv. 57, Mar. 20, Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Mich.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2,300 gals., inv. CIVENG-56, Mar. 27, Corps of Engnrs., District Engnr., Jacksonville District, Jacksonville, Fla.

Fertilizer, 20 tons, commercial, 10% nitrogen, 20% phosphate, in pellet form, inv. 18, Mar. 27, Naval Ammunition Depot, Navy Dept., McAlester, Okla.

Fungicide, 20,000 gals., liquid, wood preservative, water repellent, inv. 110, Mar. 21, Atlanta Gen. Depot, Purchasing Div., Atlanta, Ga.

Monoethanolamine, 1,265 gals., tech., Guam, M. I., inv. 155-(1)-1229, Apr. 2, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Paint, 200 gals. zinc yellow, rust inhibiting, primer paint, for alum. and magnesium surfaces, 385 gals. enamel, for dms. and other metal products, rust inhibiting dip application, inv. ENG-56, Mar. 26, Corps of Engnrs., District Engnr., New Orleans District, Foot of Prytania St., New Orleans, La.; 300 gals. white paint, inv. 8062, Mar. 23, Gov. Printing Office, Purchasing Agent, Washington 25, D. C.; 180 qts. vinyl, exterior, alkyd type paint, 12,500 gals. vinyl red primer, 1,200 gals. vinyl red, anti-fouling, paint, 3,800 gals. toluene and methyl ketone thinner, inv. 6054, Mar. 26, Treasury Dept., Coast Guard Supply Center, 31st St. & 3rd Ave., Bklyn., N. Y.; paints, consist. of pigments, paste in oil, rubbing varnish, deck and oil paint, fungicide paint, inv. 7015-A, Mar. 28, Panama Canal Co., Proc. Officer, 21 West St., N. Y., N. Y., 425 gals. lusterless lacquer, inv. 13, Mar. 27, Contracting Officer, Navajo Ordnance Depot, Flagstaff, Ariz.; syn. gloss enamel, for period of date of award thru Sept. 30, 1956, inv. RIT-621-R, Mar. 28, Gen. Services Adm., Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D. C.

10,650 gals. semi-gloss, rust inhibiting enamel, Bell Meda Gen. Depot, Sharpe Gen. Depot, inv. 1233, Mar. 28, 2,032 gals. syn. gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 1263, Apr. 2, 6,710 qts. syn. gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 1207, Apr. 2, 20,132 gals. camouflage lacquer, East & West Coast, inv. 1189, Mar. 21, 6,000 gals. ready mixed, concrete and masonry exterior paint, East & West Coast, inv. 1262, Apr. 2, 4,392 pts. stencil, semi-paste paint, 1,845 gals. ready mixed, exterior paint, inv. 1253, Mar. 30, 476 gals. ready mixed, exterior, oil paint, 1,565 gals. deck paint, East & West Coast, inv. 1226, Mar. 30, 6,000 lbs. red lead, dry pigment, inv. 1173, Apr. 2, 18,578 gals. steam distilled wood turpentine, Topeka AFD, inv. 1231, Mar. 28, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Potassium phosphate, 6,250 lbs., inv. 88, Mar. 27, Biological Warfare Labs., Frederick, Md.

Sodium sulfite, 14,400 lbs., anhydrous, white powd., Charleston, S. C., Oakland, Calif., inv. 155-(1)-1228, Apr. 2, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Tetanus toxoid, 250,000 bots., alum precip., USP, 5 cc, 24-month potency, inv. 1016 N, Mar. 26, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Trisodium phosphate, for period of 3 months from June 1, through Aug. 31, 1956, Cleveland, Ohio, inv. CH-FT-25, Mar. 27, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Denver Fed. Center, Denver 2, Colo.

Obituaries

Hans Bie

Hans Bie, former co-chairman of the board of Schering A. G., of Germany, died March 12 in New York. He was eighty-one years old.

Mr. Bie joined Schering in 1922, when Kokswerke, a coal mining and industrial chemical firm of which he was president, bought a major interest in Schering.

William Francis Cullinan

William Francis Cullinan, retired superintendent of records for American Cyanamid Company, New York, died March 8 in Morristown, N. J. He was sixty-five years old. Mr. Cullinan had worked for Cyanamid for about twenty years.

Daniel Cowan Jackling

Daniel Cowan Jackling, founder of Utah Copper Company, and a former director of Sinclair Oil Corporation, and at his retirement in charge of all western holdings of Kennecott Copper Company mining interests, died March 13 in San Francisco, Calif. He was eighty-six years old.

Mr. Jackling was credited with building a fortune on the development of a method for extracting copper from low-grade ore.

His first major accomplishment came in 1896, when his successful experiments on metallurgical processes of low-grade gold ores was largely responsible for the Consolidated Mercury Gold Mines, in Utah.

Walter W. Hostetler, for twenty-five years credit manager for Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, until his retirement in 1954, died March 5 in that city. He was sixty-nine years old.

Jaroslav H. Jicha, chemical engineer with Procter & Gamble Company's Staten Island, N. Y., plant, died March 13 in West New Brighton, N. Y.

Alfred C. C. Joensson, former president of Joensson & Cross, Inc., New York, died March 15 in Winter Park, Fla. He was sixty-nine years old. Mr. Joensson was active in the spice trade for forty-three years, until his retirement a year ago.

Wiliam F. Sugrue, a project engineer with Hydro Carbon Research, Inc., New York, died March 13 in Bayonne, N. J. He was sixty years old.

Allen R. Young, traffic manager for Archer-Daniels-Midland Company at Newark, N. J., died March 14 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was thirty-two years old.

Neroli Substitutes Offered

Felton Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has developed "Nerolyol 632," and "Fleur d'Oranger Alternate No. 7," as replacements for natural materials "Neroli Bigarade" and "Fleur d'Oranger Absolute," which were hard-hit by Europe's worst and longest cold wave this winter. The newly developed aromatics are both offered by Felton at $25 per pound.

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Metal Powder Association Tells Annual Meeting Plans

The Metal Powder Association has announced the program for its twelfth annual meeting, which will be held in conjunction with the Metal Powder Show, in the Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 10 through 12.

The program lineup to date includes the following papers:—

"The Applications of Powder Metallurgy in Nuclear Engineering," H. H. Hausner, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

"New Age Hardenable Brass Alloys Through Powder Metallurgy," E. A. Anderson, New Jersey Zinc Company.

"Cerametallic Friction Materials," Raybestos Division, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

"Powder Metallurgy in Today's Automotive Industry," R. Blue, Amplex Division, Chrysler Corporation.

"A Panel Discussion on High Density, Medium Density and Infiltrated Metal Powder Parts," J. M. Copeland, International Business Machines Corporation, moderator.

"The Applications of Iron Powders and Ferrite Electronic Cores," C. E. Cherry, jr., Metal Powder Association.

"Replacement of Castings by Powder Metallurgy," T. L. Robinson, Powdercraft Corporation.

D&O Opens Contest

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York, has announced the opening of its 1956 competition for the Dodge & Olcott annual award for outstanding achievement in the meat packing industry. The award, consisting of $1,000 and a gold medal, will be presented during the 1956 meeting of the American Meat Institute.

Union Pharmaceutical Co. Appoints Cowley Advertising Dept. Head

Alan B. Cowley has been appointed to head the advertising department of Union Pharmaceutical Company, Bloomfield, N. J. He will be associated directly with Max A. McDaniel, vice-president and general manager of Union Pharmaceutical.

Posts held by Mr. Cowley before joining Schering were that of advertising manager, vitamin division, Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., and subsequently product manager, baby products division, Mennen Company, Morristown, N. J.

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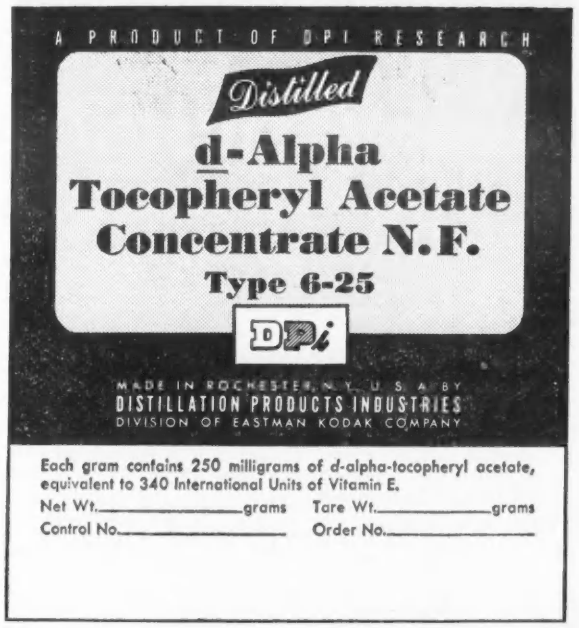
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MADE IN ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A. BY
DISTILLATION PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
DIVISION OF EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
Each gram contains 250 milligrams of d-alpha-tocopheryl acetate, equivalent to 340 International Units of Vitamin E.
Net Wt._____grams Tare Wt._____grams
Control No._____ Order No._____

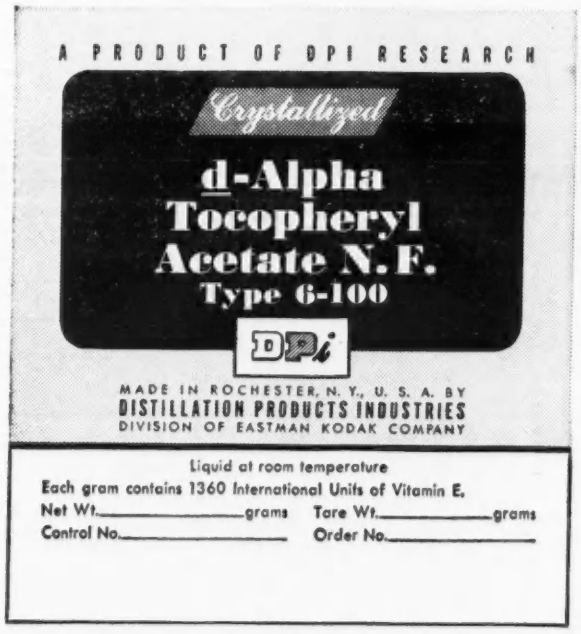
A PRODUCT OF DPI RESEARCH
Distilled
Mixed Tocopherols Concentrate N.F.
Type 4-34
DPi
MADE IN ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A. BY
DISTILLATION PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
DIVISION OF EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
Each gram contains 340 milligrams of mixed tocopherols, equivalent to 253.3 International Units of Vitamin E.
Net Wt._____grams Tare Wt._____grams
Control No._____ Order No._____

See!

These are new labels for several forms of vitamin E we sell. Note the "N.F." It signifies that the National Formulary has adopted official standards for these three pharmaceutically important materials, and that our products meet them.

One milligram of d-Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate is equivalent to 1.36 International Units of Vitamin E. This is the factor given by the Formulary for labeling purposes.

The N.F. forms shown—as well as the dry powder *d*-Alpha Tocopheryl Acid Succinate—are ready to ship from stock in just about any quantity. For information or a quotation, write ***Distillation Products Industries,*** Rochester 3, N. Y. Sales offices: New York, Chicago, and Memphis • W. M. Gillies and Company, Los Angeles, Portland, and San Francisco • Charles Albert Smith Limited, Montreal and Toronto.


A PRODUCT OF DPI RESEARCH
Crystallized
d-Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate N.F.
Type 6-100
DPi
MADE IN ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A. BY
DISTILLATION PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
DIVISION OF EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
Liquid at room temperature
Each gram contains 1360 International Units of Vitamin E.
Net Wt._____grams Tare Wt._____grams
Control No._____ Order No._____

leaders in research and production of vitamin E

DPi

Also . . . vitamin A . . . distilled monoglycerides . . . some 3500 Eastman Organic Chemicals for science and industry

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DRUGS	CORTISONE
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Inquiries Invited

HERBERT H. LEWSON & CO. Dept. OPD 3

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PUROCAINE, INC. *Manufacturing Chemists*

HOCKESSIN, DEL.

PROCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE AND BASE

BENZIL (Dibenzoyl)
BENZILIC ACID • BENZOIN

B. L. Lemke & Co. Inc. *Manufacturing Chemist* Lodi, N. J.

VITAMIN D-2 and D-3

Calciferol D_3 Resin

Crystalline D_3 Crystalline D_3 Compound

Oil & Water Miscible (Mineral) Stable Powders

Dihydrotachysterol

PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACT COLORS

YELLOW — RED — ORANGE

BOWMAN YEAST PRODUCTS

Primary (Torulopsis utilis) Brewers' (Sacchromyces cerevisiae)

Powders — Flakes — Extracts — Concentrates — Hydrolysates

Vitab® B-Complex Extract

CHLOROPHYLL	CAROTENE
PHYTOL	XANTHOPHYLL
VIANOL®	ANTI-OXIDANT (BHT)

CHARLES BOWMAN & COMPANY

220 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
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170 East California Street, Pasadena 1, Calif.

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—12 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Leixoes
ALOIN—20 dms, Norwich Pharmacal Co, Oranjestad
ALUMINOUS OXIDE—3 dms, Winstead Bearing Corp, Liverpool
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE — 200 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
CARBONATE—40 cs, Glasgow
AMYRIS OIL—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Port au Prince
ANILINE DYES—28 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
37 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
151 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
18 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
6 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Hamburg
12 cans, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremen
ANTIPYRINE—10 dms, A W Fenton Co, Hamburg
ARABIC GUM—150 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
ARROW ROOT—4,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Kingstown
ARSENIC, CRUDE—1 bbl, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
WHITE—86 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASCORBIC ACID—4 dms, D Hauser, Hamburg
BARBASCO POWDER—7,000 bgs, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
BARIUM SULFATE—100 dms, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BAUXITE RESIDUE—560 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Liverpool
BAY OIL—3 dms, Barclays Bank, Dominica
2 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Dominica
BEESWAX—35 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Havana
100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
43 bgs, Puerto Barrios
190 bgs, Santiago
48 bgs, Tampico
60 bgs, Vera Cruz
BENZOIN GUM—32 cs, George Lueders & Co, Bangkok
92 cs, Meer Corp, Singapore
BERGAMOT OIL—6 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
80 qu cs, Fritzsche Bros, Messina
23 hf cs, Antoine Chiris, Messina
16 hf cs, Noville Essential Oil Co, Messina
34 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Messina
160 hf cs, Messina
BILE, OX—6 dms, J M Rogers Co, Copenhagen
BISMUTH—68 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BLANC FIXE—300 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BONE—90 cins, Guaranty Trust Co, Kobe
BORAGE FLOWERS—6 bls, Lisbon
BURDOCK ROOT—15 bgs, Lisbon
CALAMUS OIL—1 cs, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam
CALCIUM CARBONATE, PRECIPITATED — 700 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—10 cks, Roussel Corp, Marseille
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—626 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
10 bls, Food & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
250 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Brown Bros, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—40 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Cochin
10 chts, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Colombo
10 cs, Wm E Martin, Mangalore
30 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mangalore
SEED—20 cs, L Karp & Sons, Tuticorin
CARNAUBA WAX—48 bgs, M Schmidt, Salvador
CASEIN—360 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Melbourne
2,280 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—32 bbls, Marine Trust Co, Cochin
CASSIA—760 bgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
640 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Manta
650 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
CELASTRUS PANICULATUM SEED—2 bgs, Meer Corp, Cochin
CELERY SEED—102 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Bombay
85 bgs, F Ferr Spice Co, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—204 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
600 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Naples
CHLORINATED RUBBER—100 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
50 bls, Shippers Produce Corp, Colombo
50 bls, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
50 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
13 dms, Fletcher National Bank, Keelung
15 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Keelung
2 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Vera Cruz
COALTAR—7,994 tons, Tar Residuals, London
DYES—910 bgs, Natural Nydegger, Antwerp
2 cans, Wedeman & Godknecht, Rotterdam
30 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
43 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
4 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
COCONUT OIL—551 tons, Smith Weihman Co, Cebu
549 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
105 dms, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
866 tons, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—312 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Lisbon
200 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon
567 dms, National City Bank, Leixoes
100 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
COPAIBA BALSAM—35 dms, Kline & Co, Manaus
28 dms, International Commodities Corp, Manaus
COPAL GUM—40 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Antwerp
COTTON LINTERS—42 bls, Lush Cotton Products, San Jose
135 bls, Santos
CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
300 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
M-CRESOL—28 dms, Koppers Co, Glasgow
CRESYLIC ACID—575 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
29 tons, H A Gogarty, London
150 dms, James E Fox, Manchester
100 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—1,953 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
CUMIN SEED—100 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Khorramshahr
546 bgs, H D Sheldon & Co, Khorramshahr
350 bgs, Khorramshash
CUTTLEFISH BONE—200 cs, Hinton & Co, Kobe
180 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Portimao
100 cs, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—105 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
35 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
DEHYDROACETIC ACID—9 dms, F L Kraemer, Hamburg
DEXTRIN—335 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
575 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Paisley Products, Rotterdam
DILL SEED—80 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
DIMETHYL ETHER—2 dms, Rhodia Inc, London
PHENOL—2 kgs, Karr Ellis, Manchester
EARTH COLORS—1,300 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
ETHYL ACETOACETATE—1 can, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
2-ETHYL HEXANDIOL, 1-3—6 dms, Universal Trans-Continental Corp, Bremen
EUCALYPTUS EXTRACT—2,797 bgs, Tanexco Inc, Fremantle
LEAVES—60 bls, Lisbon
FISH MANURE—600 bgs, Lisbon
FISHLIVER OIL—6 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Rotterdam
10 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—2,000 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Leixoes
FREUNDS ACID—3 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Genoa
FUEL OIL—110,148 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
412,386 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
101,530 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
144,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
280,094 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
97,210 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
124,955 bbls, Remington Oil Co, Punta Cardon
85,470 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
FURFURAL—891 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, La Romana
GALL, OX—1 dm, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Rotterdam
2 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Hamburg
4 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Brisbane
GALLIC ACID—30 dms, American Dyewood Co, Glasgow
GELATIN—32 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
200 bgs, B Young & Co, London
GERANIUM OIL—14 dms, Djibouti
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
GINGER—30 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Zeil & Co, Cochin
85 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Alleppey
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
320 bgs, Toledando & Pinto, Cochin
160 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Allepey
80 bgs, First National Boston, Alleppey
200 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Apapa
954 bgs, Wm E Martin, Lagos
443 bgs, Lagos
160 bgs, Alleppey
GLUE—331 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
290 bgs, Jung Fwdg Co, Liverpool
STOCK—344 bgs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—1,000 bgs, C Pettinos, Hong Kong
249 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
285 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
300 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Hamburg
GUAIACWOOD OIL—100 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
GUM—60 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
GYPSUM—12,901 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
4,020 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Co, Halifax
INDIGO—192 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—160 kgs, North Atlantic Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Shimizu
20 kgs, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Yokohama
IRON BLUE—40 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
OXIDE—6 dms, European Chemical Co, Liverpool
JALAP ROOT—11 bgs, Vera Cruz
KARAYA GUM—133 bgs, Wernet Dental Manufacturing Co Bombay
305 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
122 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
305 bgs, Jacques Wolff, Bombay
LABDANUM GUM—10 dms, Seville
LEMON OIL—10 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
10 hlf cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—17 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, La Libertad
LITHARGE—390 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVER POWDER—10 dms, Tec Chemical Corp Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
932 bgs, Bank of N Y, Lisbon
MACE—15 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Penang
14 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam
14 cs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
13 cs, Kellys America Ltd, London
16 cs, Shippers Produce Corp, Singapore
MAGNESITE—2,970 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Cochin
MANDARIN OIL—4 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
METHANOL—742 tons, Celanese Corp of America, Dordrecht
MENTHOL—250 cs, Empire Trust Co, Rio de Janeiro
MERCURY—29 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
1,446 flks, Cadiz
METHYL ACETOACETATE—2 cs, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
MEZERION BARK—4 bls, Lisbon
MOLASSES—550 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
CHLOROACETIC ACID, MONO—17 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
MONTAN WAX—134 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Hamburg
300 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—500 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS—2,677 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
762 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
b-NAPHTOL—334 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
NICKEL CHLORIDE—10 bbls, American Union Transport, Bremen
39 bbls, Meyer Shipping Co, Havre
NUTMEG—35 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Penang
50 bgs, Knight Smith & Co, St Georges
250 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, St Georges
100 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, St Georges
300 bgs, Catz American Co, St Georges
125 bgs, A G Dunn, St Georges
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—161 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rio de Janeiro

OJEFICIN POWDER—11 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
OLIBANUM GUM—71 bgs, S Hartmann, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—343 dms, Credit Suisse, Malaga
10 dms, Carmelia Mia Packing Co, Palermo
30 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Palermo
ORANGE OIL—3 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
ORRIS ROOT—7 bgs, Lisbon
OXYNETROPHENYLARSENIC ACID—20 cks, Rhodia Inc, Havre
PALMAROSA OIL—2 dms, Baird Chemical Corp, Bombay
PALO SANTO OIL—67 cs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
PAPAIN—56 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—275 bgs, P H Petry, Alicante
100 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Alicante
150 bgs, Wurm Bros, Alicante
890 bgs, Sopac Transports, Alicante
250 bgs, R T French, Alicante
450 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
25 bgs, M A Porazzi & Co, Alicante
2.0 ogs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alicante
30 bgs, H Schlicting, Alicante
180 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
500 bgs, R F Downing, Alicante
1,120 bgs, Alicante
PEATMOSS—950 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
2,900 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
497 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,000 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
6,792 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
720 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
2,500 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
1,050 bls, C Fafaru, Bremen
500 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
1,250 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
940 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,845 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
355 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—480 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
240 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kuching
90 bgs, C Czarinkow, Kuching
320 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
560 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
16 bgs, A Dalamal & Sons, Cochin
80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Kozhikode
480 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Kozhikode
40 bgs, Superintendence Co, Kozhikode
80 bgs, Colombo
140 bgs, E H Simpson & Co, Singapore
70 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
320 bgs, Volkart Bros, Alleppey
70 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
160 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cochin
160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Mangalore
70 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
160 bgs, Volkart Bros, Colombo
22 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Vera Cruz
720 bgs, Alleppey
80 bgs, Colombo
RED—100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Kobe
100 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Kobe
123 bgs, Mann & Bishop Ltd, Apapa
WHITE—140 bgs, E H Simpson & Co, Singapore
140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—24 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
6 dms, P C Mitchel, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—43.824 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
63.569 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
143.049 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
154.591 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
108.862 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
328.000 bls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PIPERAZINE HEXAHYDRATE—30 dms, L Curto & Funk, London
PLASTER OF PARIS—160 bgs, Smith & Nephew, Liverpool
POLLACKLIVER OIL—15 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—1,000 bgs, Ataka N Y Inc, Kobe
POPPY SEED—20 bls, Food & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—800 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
PERCHLORATE—100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—80 bls, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp, Puna
PYRIDINE—25 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
PYRITES—283 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—9,493 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
2,051 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
920 bgs, H Elkan & Co, Buenos Aires
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RED IRON OXIDE—1,600 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Malaga
500 bgs, C K Williams, Malaga
300 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Malaga
100 bbls, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Malaga
ROSE HIP POWDER—13 dms, Barth Levitt Products, Gothenburg
ROSEMARY LEAVES—110 bls, Lisbon
ROSEWOOD OIL—5 dms, American Trust Co, Iquitos
10 dms, French American Banking Corp, Iquitos
33 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
5 dms, Simab Corp, Iquitos
100 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Manaus
77 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
65 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Iquitos
2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Iquitos
4 dms, Gillespie & Co, Georgetown
SAFFRON—4 cs, Calderon & Co, Leixoes
1 cs, Naples
12 bgs, Vera Cruz
SAGO FLOUR—239 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Singapore
1,096 bgs, Chartered Bank of India, Singapore
SALICYLIC ACID—40 dms, Bremen
SALVADOR BALSAM—2 dms, Polarome Intern Corp, La Libertad
SANDALWOOD OIL—27 cs, George Uhe Co, Bombay
SAPONIN—20 cs, A K Peters Co, Valparaiso
SASSAFRAS OIL—10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
SEEDLAC—1,000 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Bangkok
1,250 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
500 bgs, M Rothschild & Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Bremen
250 bgs, Kian Gwan Co, Bremen
250 bgs, Bremen
SENNA LEAVES—150 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
SESAME SEED—224 bgs, Joel Bieler, Salvador
336 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Salvador
HULLED—500 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
100 bgs, Hemisphere Intern Corp, Corinto
SHELLAC—80 cks, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
4 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Hamburg
SOAP BARK—267 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—100 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Hamburg
220 dms, C Hardy, Havre
160 dms, D Hauser, Antwerp
PEBORATE TETRAHYDRATE — 15 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, London
SILICOFLUORIDE—334 bgs, D Hauser, Kobe
334 bgs, Harry Dixon & Sons, Kobe
500 bgs, Harry Dixon & Sons, Yokohama
200 bgs, D Hauser, Yokohama
SULFUR—10,055 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Libre
PRECIPITATED—26 cs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Liverpool
TALC—2,035 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bombay
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,500 bgs, International Freighting Corp, Bremen
2,941 bgs, Bremen
TARTAR—1,248 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
288 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille
TARTARIC ACID—91 bbls, Royal Bank of Canada, Bremen
100 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
TEEPOL—20 dms, Shell Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
THIOUREA—400 bgs, J H Schroder, Kobe
THYME LEAVES—78 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
TURMERIC—80 bgs, First National Boston, Alleppey
240 bgs, Brown Bros, Alleppey
80 bgs, Cochin
VALONIA EXTRACT—1,400 bgs, Port Iero
VANILLA BEANS—19 cs, Zink & Trieste, Roseau
5 cs, First National Boston, Dominica
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, John D Walsh Co, Port Au Prince
2 dms, Djibouti
WHITING—1,000 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—200 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
55 dms, International Packers Ltd, Fremantle
54 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
11 dms, W J Byrnes, Kobe
81 dms, W J Byrnes, Nagoya
WAX—34 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
XYLOCAIN HYDROCHLORIDE—1 cs, Astra Pharmaceutical Products, Gothenburg

Baltimore

ANTIMONY—222 cks, Leval & Co, Liverpool
CELLULOSE EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, E J Edwards & Co, Oslo
NICKEL SULFATE—60 bbls, Kristiansand
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
6,312 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
6,100 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
536 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
RED OXIDE—400 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Liverpool

Boston

ALUMINOUS OXIDE—800 kgs, State Abrasive Products, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—399 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BLEACHING POWDER—60 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BONE—609 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Rio de Janeiro
BONEMEAL—450 bgs, A M Goldstein, Buenos Aires
COD OIL—100 dms, Bay State Products, Liverpool
COPPER OXIDE—1 dm, Sturtevant Mill Co, Liverpool
OXYCHLORIDE—1 dm, Sturtevant Mill Co, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—44 dms, Borden & Remington, Liverpool
GLUE—50 bgs, D C Andrews, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—626 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Liverpool
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—689 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
3,019 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
SODIUM BICARBONATE—806 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—204 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
UREA, SYNTHETIC—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

Los Angeles

ANNATTO SEED—75 bgs, Citizens National Bank, Callao
ASCORBIC ACID—5 dms, Air Express International Agency, Yokohama
BONEMEAL—2,223 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Alexandria
2,204 bgs, H V Nootbaar, Alexandria
1,200 bgs, Frank P Dow Co, Manchester
CARAWAY SEED—75 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
CASEIN—320 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
COPRA CAKE—10,960 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
4,480 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Manila
22,400 bgs, Suva
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
MEAL—4,000 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
CRUDE OIL—16,732 net tons, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
16,643 tons, The Texas Co, Punta Cardon
19,148 long tons, General Petroleum Corp, Puerto La Cruz
227,368 gross bbls, Union Oil Co of Calif, Puerto La Cruz
IRON OXIDE—80 cs, Frank D Davis, Bremen
KELPMEAL—300 bgs, N K M Importing Co, Bergen
PEATMOSS—250 bls, Connell Bros, Hamburg
750 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Hamburg
500 bls, Bruco Peat Moss Corp, Hamburg
500 bls, H V Nootbaar Co, Bremen
500 bls, Downey Fertilizer Co, Hamburg
2,000 bls, Bandini Fertilizer Co, Hamburg
200 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—16,732 net tons, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
4,254.07 long tons, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
POLLACKLIVER OIL—35 dms, Universal Foreign Service Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,021 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Buenos Aires
SEEDLAC—70 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—300 bgs, Hismoco American Co, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, W R Grace & Co, San Juan del Sur
620 bgs, The Pacific National Bank of S F, Corinto
650 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
TANKAGE—439 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Auckland
UREA—22,500 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
500 bgs, The Chemical Manufacturing Co, Inc, Liverpool
6,200 bgs, Antwerp
WHITING—4,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp

Norfolk

LEATHERMEAL—2,805 bgs, J C Jett, Manchester
POTASSIUM MURIATE—2,042 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,091 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
SODIUM BICARBONATE—999 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—2,944 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
325 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lourenco Marques

—*Continued on page 67*

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Coatings Materials

Antimony oxide was reduced 2 cents per pound last Friday by a major supplier. A company spokesman explained that changed market conditions warranted the price reduction. Other prime pigments continued at previous listings, with sales generally at seasonal levels, although a few slow days were noted. A ½ cent advance was posted for mica last week, as producers endeavored to catch up with accumulated increases in the cost of labor and materials.

Stepped-up automobile production together with increased call from the paint industry brought about noticable improvement in plasticizer sales. Preliminary reports indicate that no price changes in plasticizers will be announced for the April-June contract quarter. Sales of synthetic resins were described as seasonal with prices steady and supplies adequate.

Business in natural resins was moderate to good, with the gum market appearing a bit more active than shellac. Most buying has been confined to immediate needs. A recent hike in freight rates between the Far East and New York has resulted in cost increases of about 3/16 cent per pound which will be passed on to consumers.

Opinion in the casein market leans toward the view that France will be offering a substantial volume of produce this season. Such a view is reinforced by the fact that offerings from France are running ½ cent to 1 cent below the current Argentine price. No improvement in demand for casein has been noted. Dealers believe that at present consumers are turning to substitute materials which are cheaper and more stable in price.

Price Trends

Advanced
Mica, wet-gd., ½c. per lb.

Reduced
Antimony oxide, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 18, 1955
100.15	100.15	100.14	97.13

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—This pigment was reduced 2c. per pound by a major supplier last Friday in response to changes in market conditions. The carlot price is now 27c. per pound and less carlots, 28½c. per pound. As of press time, word had not been received from competitive firms regarding comparable changes.

Lead Pigments — Sales were reported moving well against active demand, with the paint industry accounting for a substantial volume of business. The lead market continued stable last week, contributing to price steadiness in the pigments. Producers report that supplies are in good balance with the demand anticipated for the Spring season.

Zinc Pigments—Last week's sales were generally at seasonal levels, although a couple of slow days were noted, due perhaps to the bad weather. With zinc metal continuing its second month of price stability, the outlook for zinc pigments appeared steady.

Lacquer Materials

Dioctyl Adipate — Producers felt last week that a price change during the coming contract quarter was unlikely. At present costs of materials and labor are relatively steady and the plasticizer market continues in good balance. Sales last week showed a slight upturn, perhaps indicating renewed confidence in autos. (Production of automobiles has been moving up steadily during the last two weeks). The paint industry was calling for sizable quantities of material in preparation for the coming season.

Phthalates—Contracts are currently being drawn for the April-June quarter, with no price changes reported as of yet. Sales were reported at seasonal levels last week, showing an improvement over the week previous. A good supply situation in phthallic anhydride assures adequate quantities of phthalates to meet consumer requirements.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The price if imported Argentine casein has held to 26c. to 27c. per pound despite a slow market. Quotations from France are running as low as 25½c. per pound, which is taken by some dealers to indicate that supplies in that country may turn out to be plentiful. Meanwhile demand from American consumers continues low with materials like soya protein coming in for greater use. Dealers feel that the market will recover as soon as casein prices drop to a point where they can compete better with substitute materials. One advantage enjoyed by the latter is a more stable price situation, enabling consumers to calculate future costs.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in pounds during January with December's figures shown for comparison.

Production

	January	December
Hide, glue, total	4,593,138	4,652,049
Low grade	1,395,209	1,783,077
Medium grade	1,318,368	1,441,880
High grade	993,424	925,489
Extra high grade	886,137	501,603
Bone glue, total	5,446,498	5,596,923
Green	4,153,288	4,156,729
Extracted	1,293,210	1,440,194
Glue, total	10,039,636	10,248,972

Shipments

Hide, glue, total	4,718,165	4,840,609
Low grade	1,725,795	1,863,584
Medium grade	1,407,312	1,425,388
High grade	806,462	921,922
Extra high grade	778,596	629,715
Bone glue, total	5,551,128	5,776,137
Green	4,299,548	4,211,166
Extracted	1,251,580	1,564,971
Glue, total	10,269,293	10,616,746

Stocks

Hide, glue, total	28,148,131	21,324,857
Low grade	10,567,105	5,819,143
Medium grade	6,612,976	5,680,586
High grade	6,491,932	5,962,693
Extra high grade	4,476,118	3,862,435
Bone glue, total	12,391,867	11,312,473
Green	7,569,338	8,323,774
Extracted	4,822,529	2,988,699
Glue, total	40,539,998	32,637,330

Fillers and Inerts

Mica—Due to increases in production costs major firms last week advanced quotations on wet ground mica ½c. per pound. New price levels are wet ground biotite in carlots, 6¾c. per pound; less carlots, 7½c. per pound; paint or lacquer in carlots, 8¼c. per pound; less carlots, 9c. per pound; rubber, carlots, 8c. per pound; less carlots, 9c. per pound; white, carlots, 8¼c. per pound; and less carlots, 9c. per pound.

Coatings Shipments, Output: January

	Factory shipments—Dollars		Reported production—Gallons	
	January	December	January	December
Trade sales	$76,602,000	$55,241,000	20,172,000	18,048,000
Industrial sales, total	51,232,000	46,000,000	19,474,000	18,383,000
Paint and varnish	37,840,000	32,783,000	14,279,000	13,385,000
Lacquer	13,392,000	13,217,000	5,195,000	5,048,000
Overall totals	127,834,000	101,241,000	40,176,000	36,881,000

Total sales, January through December, 1955—$1,529,528,000.

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Coatings Materials

Natural Resins

Gum—Business was reported moderate to good during last week's trading, with most material selling for immediate requirements. Prices were up fractionally (about 3/16c.) as a result of an increase in freight rates between the Far East and New York. Supplies were maintained in good balance with demand throughout the week.

Shellac—Prices continued stable, although fractional advances were posted to compensate for the recent freight increase. The market remained relatively quiet as consumers were restricting their buying to immediate needs. Material has been arriving from the Far East on schedule and in sufficient quantity to satisfy current market requirements.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Mar.9	Mon. Mar.12	Tues. Mar.13	Wed. Mar.14	Thur. Mar.15
Drums—					
I	...	...	...	...	$8.25
M	...	$8.30	...	...	...
N	...	8.35	...	...	...
WG	$8.51	...	...	$8.64§	...
WW	8.66	8.75	...	8.72	...
Bags—					
M	8.30	...	...	8.34	...
N	...	...	...	8.34	...
WG	...	...	...	8.49	...
WW	8.68	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended March 11)—M or better, $8.08§ K or better, $8.05

Sales, USDA

1,137* 704* 320* 487* 857*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.55; WG, $9.60; WW, $9.10

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.556	.5625	...	...	.5575
Sales	48,000¶	4,000¶	...	...	12,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons.
§Average price.

Cellulose Acetate *Cellulose Acetate Butyrate* **Eastman**
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subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company
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how to improve VINYL FLOORING

KRONITEX* PLASTICIZER

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WATER AND SOAPY WATER EXTRACTION are greatly reduced by the use of Kronitex. This claim is substantiated by tests set up to simulate actual scrubbing conditions. In these tests, which confirm reports of present users, Kronitex proved that it provides greater resistance to the agitated soapy water action than any other plasticizer tested.

RESISTANCE TO CIGARETTE BURNS is an important factor to consider, particularly if the installation is in offices or public buildings. Kronitex has long been considered the top plasticizer for flame retardance and again proves to be superior to other plasticizers for resistance to cigarette burns. Floor tile made with Kronitex has excellent resistance to staining from crushing or mashing lighted cigarettes and matches on the surface of the flooring.

LOWER PRODUCTION COSTS are possible because compounds containing Kronitex are rapid fluxing. In laboratory fluxing tests when a compound of polyvinyl chloride resin and 63 parts per hundred resin of Kronitex were run @ 310°F. the fluxing time was only about half that of a compound containing dioctyl phthalate. The fluxing time of any slow fluxing compound can be reduced by including Kronitex in the formulation.

An evaluation of one of the four types of KRONITEX manufactured by Ohio-Apex may bring about a solution to many of your present floor tile problems.

Complete technical data sheets on the FOUR TYPES are available and will be sent to you immediately upon request.

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OHIO-APEX DIVISION
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION
NITRO, WEST VIRGINIA
Department 42

☐ Send technical data on Kronitex plasticizer.

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Ash	35 p.p.m. Max.
Iron	2 p.p.m. Max.
Free Ammonia	40 p.p.m. Max.
Color, A.P.H.A. (10 g. in 100 ml. methanol)	10 Max.
Turbidity, A.P.H.A. (50 g. in 100 ml. Water)	30 p.p.m. Max.

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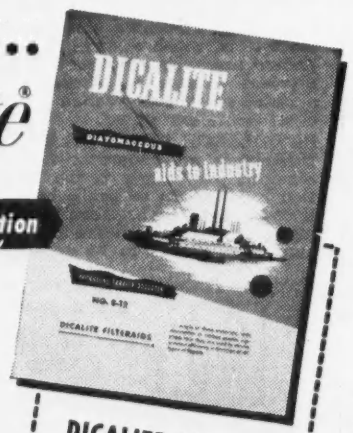

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ACS Plans

—*Continued from page 4*

meeting and participate in 137 sessions conducted by nineteen scientific and technical divisions of the society. On the basis of the program — 947 scientific papers by 1,726 authors—this will be the largest ACS spring meeting ever held.

Dr. Willard F. Libby, United States Atomic Energy Commissioner on leave from the University of Chicago Institute for Nuclear Studies, where he is professor of chemistry, will address a technical session of the society's division of physical and inorganic chemistry. Dr. Libby will speak on "Radiochemistry."

Dextrans will be the subject of a symposium sponsored by the division of carbohydrate chemistry. A two-day symposium on "The Impact of the Automobile on the Chemical Economy" has been arranged by the division of chemical marketing and economics.

Discussion on Hormone Development

Recent developments in the field of hormones will be described in a symposium of the division of medicinal chemistry, which also will discuss new tumor-inhibitory substances, a new antibiotic, and chemical attacks on protozoan disease.

"Chemicals From Petroleum" is the theme of a symposium planned by the division of petroleum chemistry. The division will join with the division of industrial and engineering chemistry in sponsoring a symposium on "Corrosion in the Petroleum Industry" and with the division of colloid chemistry in conducting a symposium on "Chemistry in Exploration and Production of Petroleum."

"Significant Recent Developments in Cellulose Lacquers" will be reported to the division of paint, plastics and printing ink chemistry, which also will co-sponsor a symposium on "Synthetic Resins for Surface Coatings" with the marketing and economics division.

Environment and Crops

How environment affects the nutritive value of crops will be considered in a symposium of the division of agricultural and food chemistry. Papers to be presented in other sessions of the division will describe the growing of mushrooms in sawdust, the nutritive properties of coffee and of sea salt, and studies of pesticide residues on plants.

The role of certain metals in body chemistry will be considered by the division of biological chemistry. The division also will discuss aspects of cancer research and the effect of x-rays on a plant virus, and will hear a paper on "Caloric Values of Self-Selected Diets of Young College Women."

The chemical industry in the south is the subject of a symposium slated by the division of chemical education. Also scheduled are symposia on recent advances in photochemistry and recent developments in the chemistry of solid substances.

Other symposia and general scientific sessions are planned by the society's divisions of analytical chemistry, cellulose chemistry, chemical literature, gas and fuel chemistry, history of chemistry, organic chemistry, polymer chemistry, and water, sewage and sanitation chemistry.

ACS N. Y. Meeting

—*Continued from page 7*

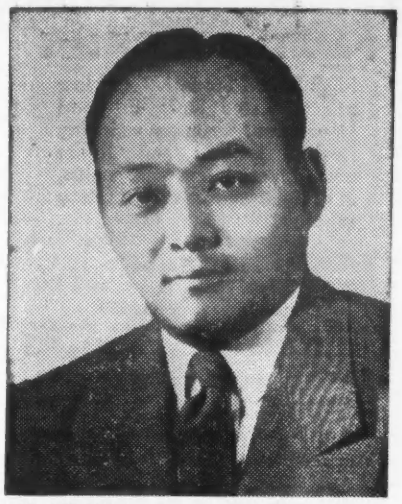
the topic of two other papers to be presented in the same session. The co-authors are Dr. Albert E. Sobel, Martin Burger, Dr. Leroy S. Lavine, and Dr. Albert Hirschman of the department of biochemistry at the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn and the department of surgery and anatomy of the State University of New York College of Medicine.

Other speakers, and their subjects, included:—William R. Dixon, assistant sales manager of Dow Chemical Company, "New Technics in Sales Planning," and Paul E. Weber, sales manager of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., "Selection, Training and Evaluation of Salesmen."

A panel discussion on "Staff Departments as Aids to Sales" was conducted by the chemical marketing and economics group. The moderator was Lee A. Keane, director of sales of US Industrial Chemicals Company. J. S. Shankin, treasurer of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, represented the treasury department; Arthur W. Hill, credit manager of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., the credit department; Harold P. Book, assistant secretary of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation's Solvay Process Division, the legal department, and Herbert W. Jervis, director of traffic of Hercules Powder Company, the traffic department.

New England Chemists to Meet

The Chemical Club of New England will hold its annual banquet March 22 at the Somerset Hotel, Boston.



ARS APPOINTEE: Dr. Ju Chin Chu, professor of chemical engineering at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, has been named to the Agriculture Research Service of USDA.

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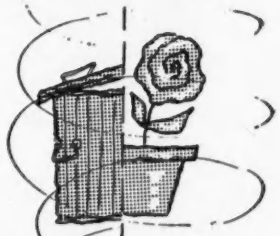
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Dry Soluble Seasonings

Essential Oils, Aromatics

The market as a whole remained unmoved last week though further reports of crop and tree damage in Southern France and Northern Italy have given an air of anticipation to the futures section. The steady decline of the South American oils has abetted somewhat, according to reports, though conditions are still considered soft. Citronella and sandalwood oils showed new ease last week as thyme, lemongrass and guaiacwood firmed on spot.

Recent information from Grasse confirm earlier reports of severe damage to the Seville bitter orange trees. Joseph Morel, president of the Grass Perfumers association estimated that 220,000 of the 260,000 orange trees were killed by the cold. The loss has been computed at 4 million dollars. Crop expectancy from the bitter orange trees was about 1¾ million pounds of neroli. The cold spell will reportedly knock expectancy down to about 44,000 pounds. There is no reserve on hand, according to producers, because short periods of severe weather in recent years trimmed the output. The cold snap, the worse that has hit Europe in years, is also reported to have done severe damage to the Italian groves, second only to the Grasse producers in neroli production.

The complexity of the present situation of the essential oil dealer and producer was reflected last week in the response of certain producers to the inevitability of price advancement for the frost damaged south European oil crop. The producers reported that an attempt would be made to keep prices as reasonable as possible in order to discourage the use of aromatic chemicals as replacement. Spot dealers acknowledge that chemicals producers have already forced inroads into the markets originally dominated completely by the oil producers. One dealer said that oil producers would only be contributing to their own welfare in attempting to control prices during firm marperiods. In this way, the dealer said, the oil producers compete with the only factor the aromatics market have on their side—a stable market condition.

The seeds and spices market appeared relatively active last week, it was reported. Celery seed, as a result of Southern European market conditions and spot scarcity of material, showed good firmness. Cumin seed reflected high continued export demand in a 1½ cents per pound price advance for Iranian quality material. Turkish has become unavailable.

Price Trends

Advanced

Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon #2, 9c. per lb.
"0000", 4c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, 1½c. per lb.
Ginger, #3, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, 1c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 5c. per lb.
Nutmeg, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Oil, guaiacwood, 5c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 15c. per lb.
Thyme, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 6c. per lb.
Sandalwood, 50c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 1c. per lb.
White, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 18, 1955
135.16	135.17	134.62	138.10

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Bergamot—Late reports from Italy indicate that because of severe cold weather the output of bergamot oil is only expected to be about 60 percent of last year's production. The actual extent of tree damage will not be known until later in the month, during the flowering season, dealers reported.

Chenapodium—This oil showed a further slight advance last week, dealers reported. It has been attributed to a firmer undertone in the country. There was a fairly substantial decline in chenopodium oil earlier in the year due to efforts to liquidate stocks in the country. With virtually all of the cheaper oil having been disposed of, the market is believed to be in a decidedly better position. Current prices of $3.45 to $3.80 per pound are much firmer than those of a month ago.

Citronella—Ceylon quality oil dipped slightly last week to a listing of 94c. per pound. It had previously been quoted at $1. The other two qualities, Java and Java-type (Formosan) continued at their $1.95 per pound prices.

Guaiacwood—Uncertainty regarding future developments in currency is believed to be the major reason for the firmer trend in this oil, dealers reported. The new listing of $1.50 per pound, is 5c. higher than the previous quote. Dealers in the sources areas are reportedly holding supplies until the situation clarifies itself, thus leaving spot stocks very scarce.

Juniper Berry—Oil source berries are reportedly very firm in price with Italian crops nearly exhausted and mostly inferior quality material available. The Italian variety is priced at about 18c. to 20c. per pound, while the Yugoslav material was selling for between 15c. and 17c. per pound.

Sandalwood — Further easement took place in this market last week, dealers here reported. The new listing of $15 per pound, is a 50c. decline from the previous quotes. Reports of dealers at source and in England have it that a plentitude of material is being pushed into the market places.

Thyme—Prices for this oil firmed last week for the first time in a number of months. The new range of $1.80 to $2 per pound is 10c. higher than the previous quote. There was no recent shift in the price of source material to forewarn of the current change, dealers said.

Aromatic Chemicals

The commodities in this market for the most part remained steady and unmoving last week producers reported. However, replacement chemicals for essential oil material destroyed in the recent European cold snap will probably show some advance within the next months, it was noted.

Seeds and Spices

Celery Seed—The market for this seed was very firm last week, it was reported, as a result of probable crop damage to the French quality material. Although the extent of damage was still unknown at the end of last week, it was assumed that French celery seed, grown in the area of southern France hit by the recent cold snap, would suffer. With local stocks rather scarce, and

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Week Ended March 9

New York

Black Pepper (6 lots), 548 bags.
Cumin Seed (2 lots), 123 bags.
Cocoa Beans, 300 bags.
Chillies (5 loth), 717 bags.
Cloves (6 lots), 200 bags.
Coriander Seed (2 lots), 440 bags.
Ginger (3 lots), 350 bags.
Kola Nuts (3 lots), 439 bags.
Laurel Leaves, 46 bales.
Mace (5 lots), 77 cases.
Nutmegs (15 lots), 996 bags.
Rauwolfia Root, 850 bags.
Origanum Leaves, 185 bags.
Rosemary Leaves, 87 bags.
Sage Leaves (2 lots), 519 bags.
Sesame Seed (2 lots), 100 bags.
Turmeric, 77 bags.
Tullibees, 10 boxes.

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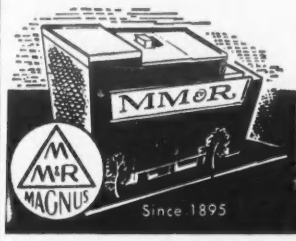

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future supply an unknown quantity, prices advanced 1c. per pound as dealers awaited further developments.

Cinnamon—Very high export demand coupled with a scarcity of spot material drove both qualities of Ceylon material skyward in price, it was reported last week. The listing for No. 2 cinnamon at the end of the week was 85c. per pound, a 9c. advance over the previous quote. "0000" material advanced 4c. per pound to a $1 figure. Dealers reported that a premium had to be paid in order to get material at even these advanced prices. As a result, very little was being actually offered for shipment. Prices for cinnamon have been advancing steadily for the past weeks.

Cloves—Sizable recent arrivals of material tended to keep prices down last week, dealers reported. Zanzibars, however, are reportedly priced above the market.

Cumin Seed—A very high export demand firmed the Iranian market considerably last week, dealers reported. The market was strengthened by the absence of Turkish quality material on the market. Dealers attributed the latter to high source prices making it unprofitable for spot dealers to import. The new listing for the Iranian quality cumin seed is 17c. per pound, or 1½c. higher than the previous listing.

Gingers—The market continued relatively inactive in spite of the fact that the shipping season is closing, dealers reported last week. Spot Nigerian ginger was attracting some interest because of a good discount. There were some small arrivals of No. 3 quality Jamaica ginger.

Pepper—The price of black pepper declined 1c. per pound last week, dealers reported, because of continued slow demand and an absence of speculative interest. But for the stregnth in India and Singapore, it was reported, the decline might have been even greater. Actually, dealers noted, source markets have withstood the pressure of dull business for the better part of the last two months. As a result, they have lent a basic stability to values. Japanese grades of red peppers (hontakas) are decidedly firmer both here and abroad.

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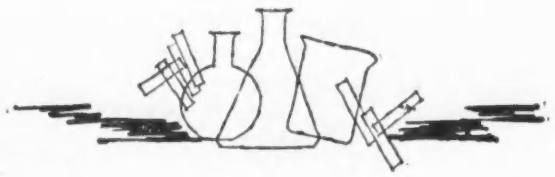

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Oils Fats and Waxes

Active demand for crude cottonseed oil, and tight supply further stiffened this market and prices were lifted fractionally. Trade estimates indicated that 95 percent of the cottonseed oil crop had been sold. Soybean oil was irregular, but closed steady and quotably unchanged for the week. Peanut oil was firmer with trading at slightly higher levels. Edible grades continued strong reflecting the accumulation of export orders for cottonseed and soybean oils for prompt and forward delivery. Higher cost of edible oils was reflected in rice bran and prices were lifted fractionally.

An easier tone developed in tallow and greases. Trading was spotty, and done at slightly lower levels, chiefly for domestic delivery. Export business was reported slow.

Tight supply condition of olive oil on spot further strengthened this market. Offers continued scarce and light sales took place at an increase of 35 cents per gallon. The trade still awaited official news from Spain as when shipments will be released against contracts.

Tung oil continued easy and declined fractionally, while oiticica was firm and higher. Linseed oil remained unchanged and steady, with flaxseed.

Surplus stocks of soybean meal combined with quiet demand further depressed the market and prices were off $1 per ton. Cottonseed meal was unchanged with offerings light. Linseed meal was quiet and easy.

Price Trends

Advanced

Castor beans, $15 per ton.
Oil, corn foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb.
Olive, 35c. per gal.
Peanut, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Rice bran, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean foots, 95%, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Greases, ⅛c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refined, ⅛c. per lb.
Tung, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton.
Tallow, ⅛c. per lb.
Wax, candelilla, 1c. per lb.
Carnauba, crude, Ceara, 1c. per lb.
Parnahyba, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 18, 1955
102.56	98.08	99.00	110.36

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor — Demand for domestic grades was light and spotty. No. 1 Brazilian was unchanged at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude was easier and available at 11c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment and 12¼c., New York basis.

Corn—Crude was sold at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt. Refined was maintained at 19.10c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Active domestic and export demand for crude featured the market last week. Offers of crude were light and prices were lifted ¼c. per pound. Reports from the South estimated that 95 percent of the cotton oil crop had been sold. Higher cost of crude was reflected in cash oil. Refined salad was lifted to 18⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Trading in futures continued active, chiefly speculative. Prices reached new season highs, which were not maintained due to profittaking and liquidation. March tenders increased to 298 contracts and stopped.

Sales of crude were reported at 15c. per pound, tankcars, southeast; 14¾c. nominal, Valley and 14¾c. sales, Waco and 14½c. nominal, Lubbock. On Friday the market closed easy and ⅛c. nominally lower.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 16, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Mar.	28	17.20	16.98	Expired
May	644	17.47	16.83	16.83S
July	551	17.23	16.77	16.77S
Sept.	307	16.29	15.95	16.02S
Oct.	73	15.75	15.49	15.51S
Dec.	107	15.42	15.08	15.10@15.20
Jan.	1	15.43	15.43	15.10@15.20

Total sales, 1,711 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil 14⅞c., tankcars, bid. Cottonseed meal quoted at $51 per ton, sacked, Memphis; hulls, $4 per ton, bulk and $8 sacked.

Linseed—Business was limited to fill-in needs. Deliveries against contracts, however, continued in good volume. Raw oil was held at 15.6c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, March-August delivery.

Oiticica — Market was firmer. Tankcars were held 15½c. per pound, New York prompt and later delivery. Drums were held at 16¾c. to 17¼c. per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Olive—Stocks on spot were further reduced and market was stronger. Prices were higher at $4 to $4.20 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to seller and quantity. Sales were made at the lower figure. Official information from Spain has not been received as to when shipments will be released for which licenses had been issued. Light offers of 1 percent acid Tunisian oil, for prompt shipment were reported on the basis of $4.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid, New York.

Peanut—This market was steadier with competing oils. Crude was sold at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was held at 21⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean — Market closed easier and slightly lower. Crude was nominal at 14⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur; 14½c., April; 14⅜c., May; 14¼c., June; 14c., July, and October-December, 11¾c., same basis. Refined salad was unsettled at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 16, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Mar.	2	14.67	14.57	14.35@14.55
May	18	14.42	14.09	14.09S
July	4	13.99	13.70	13.74S
Sept.	3	12.99	12.99	12.80@12.88
Oct.	5	12.08	12.08	12.14@12.22
Dec.	16	11.82	11.62	11.72@11.82

Total sales, 48 contracts.

Tung — Slow business, combined with recent government sales at lower prices, kept the market unsettled. Prices were off ½c., with light trading reported at 25¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic oil was lower and nominal at 24¼c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Drums were easier at 26¾c. to 27¼c. per pound, depending upon quantity. CCC sold 42,395 pounds off specification tung oil at 16.05c., f.o.b. Brooker, Fla.

Waxes

Demand for vegetable waxes was reported light and confined to actual needs. Crude beeswax was in limited supply and steady. This was reflected in refined and all grades were unchanged. Lack of improvement in the slow demand for carnauba wax grades has brought out selling pressure and crude Ceara and Parnahyba were off 1c. per pound. The Brazilian market, however, re-

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Unsaponifiable	1.5% max.
Saponification Value	198 – 203
Acid Value	197 – 202
% F.F.A. as Oleic Acid	99 min.
Iodine Value (WIJS)	96 max.
Refractive Index 50°C. (Average)	1.4505

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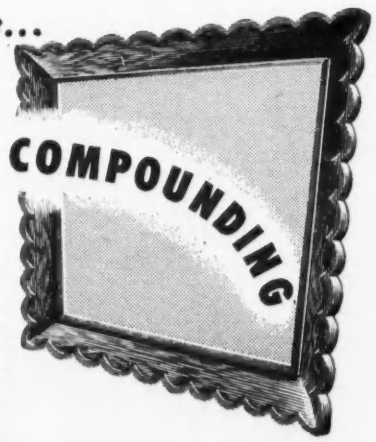

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Oils. Fats and Waxes

mained unchanged and firm. Candelilla wax continued steady for shipment, while slow demand for spot stocks eased prices in some quarters.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans — Shipments were stronger and nominal around $140 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports ozf castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds— Beans	Oil
Last week	298,500	872,000
Previous week	.....	1,216,000
Corresponding week, 1954	1,669,050	902,000
Total this year	12,905,400	18,091,000
Corresponding period, 1954	26,910,050	15,830,000

Copra—Trading was reported at $153.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, prompt shipment. Prices eased to $152.50, same basis.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Market was easy and slightly lower. Domestic demand was fair, while export business was slow. Yellow grease was sold and offered at 6¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Choice white all hog was quoted at 7⅜c. and not all hog, 7⅛c., same basis.

Tallow—Market was unsettled and lower. Bleachable fancy was sold at 7¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivery and extra at 7c. Special was quoted at 6⅞c. and No. 1, 6¾c., same basis. Export interest was limited. Guaranteed fancy was available at 7⅞c., bulk and 8⅞c., drums, f.a.s.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Market continued steady, with offerings fairly light. Old process forty-one percent was offered at $51 per ton sacked Memphis; $50 Mississippi Valley points; $54 Alabama; $56 Georgia-South Carolina mills for March-April and solvent at $45 f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points for March-April.

Soybean Meal—Surplus stocks of soybean meal coupled with slow feed business has kept the market depressed. Forty-four percent unrestricted was quoted at $45.50 per ton March; $48.50 April-June; $50 July-September bulk basis Decatur, and at $48 in the Mississippi Valley, March shipment.

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Scientific Apparatus Unit Set to Meet in Florida

The Scientific Apparatus Makers Association will hold its annual meeting at the Belleview-Biltmore hotel, Belleair, Fla., April 8 through 12.

Richard D. Crisp, of Richard D. Crisp & Associates, Chicago, will speak on "Market and Sales Planning." Stanley M. Finkel, of Botany Mills, New York, will discuss "Products Development and Research."

Also, L. Byron Cherry, of Columbia Broadcasting System, New York, will talk on "General Management Planning," and Dr. George W. Taylor, University of Pennsylvania, will discuss "Developments in the Labor Relations Field."

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 31*

Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35	—
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.10	—
AAOT bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.85	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd	lb.	3.15	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.85	—
Cadmium selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.15	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.33	.33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.10	—
G pigment, bbls	lb.	1.91	—
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.0205	.0355
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.58	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.60	—
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural)			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd	lb.	.27	.27½
basic, dlvd	lb.	.31	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin.	oz.	4.30	4.50

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	—
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.27	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.202	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.50	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.10	—
tanks, works, 100 lbs.		4.85	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.10	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	10.60	—
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.85	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.35	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
Fluoride bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13½	—
New York	lb.	.14	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn. dms., frt alld	lb.	.30	—
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	—
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenosulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt alld	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs.		8.75	—
l.c.l., dlvd E, 100 lbs.		9.75	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP, gran, dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.25	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.63¼	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.63⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.64	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.66½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.64½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.64⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.64⅝	—
500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.67½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.60	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

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Naphthenate Institute Elects David Murray Its President

The Naphthenate Preservatives Institute has a new president—David Murray, vice-president of Darworth, Inc., Simsbury, Conn., and general manager of the Cuprinol Division.

Other officers elected at the recent annual meeting included:—Vice-president, James A. Mooney, president of Mooney Chemicals, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio; secretary, Alfred A. Stresen-Reuter, president of Frederick A. Stresen-Reuter, Inc., Chicago, and treasurer, Arthur Minich, president of Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J.

OTC Membership

—Continued from page 3

of OTC is to "further the achievement of the purposes and objectives" of GATT, Mr. Hansen noted that one of these objectives is "ensuring full employment."

The concept of "full employment" as a responsibility of government has been expressly repudiated as a guiding principle of US policy, even when restricted in application to employment within our own borders, he said.

He noted also that GATT lays down a code of rules governing international trade and tariffs which conflicts with provisions of our laws, such as payment of subsidies on exports and imposing quotas on imports, restricting imports to prevent threatened impairment of national security, using the American selling price as a basis of customs valuation, and imposing anti-dumping and countervailing duties.

"We do not believe it in the best interests of the United States to so subordinate our laws, and the right and responsibility of congress to make new laws, to the control or approval of an international organization," Mr. Hansen said. "Or to involve the United States in commitments which expose it to criticism for failure to live up to its obligations or lead one branch of our government to apologize for the action of another branch.

"In the light of experience," he added, "it seems inevitable that passage of H.R. 5550 would result in further contradictions with our laws and principles which, in turn, would lead to confusion, uncertainty and much litigation."

Mr. Moody also testified that the proposed bill would be contrary to the best interests of the United States and detrimental to the interests of the organic chemical industry. He referred particularly to provisions of GATT which propose a requirement that customs valuations be on the basis of actual value.

This provision, he noted, would strike directly at the American selling privae value provision of the tariff law "which is the very foundation of this nation's policy of supporting a domestic organic chemical industry for national defense."

He cited five reasons why the American selling price value provision was selected by congress as the instrument for encouragement of the synthetic organic chemical industry:—

• The absolute national necessity of fostering the industry was recognized, and a legislative method was sought which would assure the industry's permanent continuance.

• Foreign value (the usual value basis for ad valorem duties) is too uncertain a basis for the assessment of duties on coaltar chemicals, and no comparable rates of duty on the conventional basis of value would be adequate to protect the industry.

• After selecting in 1922 the American selling price basis for valuing competitive coaltar chemical imports, congress retained that value provision for coaltar chemicals in the 1930 tariff act because it wished to assure large and vigorous expansion of the synthetic organic chemical industry.

• The American selling price provision is particularly important in its application to new products, whose cost cannot be accurately ascertained, and whose continued development is of paramount importance to the nation's health, welfare, and security.

• The production characteristics of coaltar chemical manufacture are such that not merely a few but the entire range of products, coproducts, and byproducts which occur at the various stages of processing must be sold or used.

Mr. Moody emphasized that other countries use even more drastic means to protect their coaltar chemical industry against the effect of import competition in order to foster its growth.

In Great Britain the importation, except under a board of trade license, of coaltar dyestuffs and intermediates is forbidden, he said, while under a separate law the products of "key industries," including the synthetic organic chemical industry are subject to special duties. In West Germany the importation of coaltar dyes is subject to special license under an import quota.

Molasses Price

—Continued from page 5

cent from 1954, total supplies available rose to 623,000,000 gallons from 574,400,000 gallons in 1954.

Much of the increase in imports consisted of a large volume of Cuban high-test molasses earmarked specifically for alcohol plants, although some high-test was also used for livestock feed. Most of the 260,000,000 gallons of molasses imported from Cuba last year was high-test molasses.

Other pertinent comments in the report on the molasses situation follow:—

The mixed-feed industry and direct on-farm feeding in 1955 took almost 70 percent of the total molasses supply, or about 428 million gallons. Consumption for livestock feed in 1955 was about 5 percent greater than in 1954. Domestic utilization of molasses in alcohol plants, for distilled spirits and for other uses also increased in 1955.

Prices of blackstrap molasses, in tanks, at New York rose steadily in 1955 from a low of 11.50 cents per gallon in January to a high of 13.62 cents in December to average 12.48 cents for the year, up about 5 percent from 1954. With the expansion of distribution facilities for feed molasses in inland centers, many new customers have been reached and interest in the use of molasses for feed is high, USDA states.

Computers Require

—Continued from page 7

tor back to World War II. Dr. De Carlo said that it was initially found to be effective in dealing with the engineering problems that arose at that time. When the war ended, he said, businessmen adapted electronics to their needs, feeling that computors would greatly reduce the need for large office staffs.

However, Dr. De Cralo said, a businessman writes out problems in terms of his future aims, and, a machine, not being rational, cannot think without the standard rules set down by a science.

STEIN EQUIP'T

OFFERS

DRYERS AND KILNS

Devine ⌀12 & ⌀23 Vac. Shelf Dryers.
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
2—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20"

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12"" 20"", 26"", 30"", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & ⌀6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS

⌀2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter ⌀49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass Lined Jack Reactor.
Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Mikro Pulverizers ⌀2TH & ⌀2SI.
Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Patterson 30"x42", 4'x5' & 6'x4'.
Abbe 30"x30". Also Jar Mills.
⌀1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—⌀00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—⌀0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant ⌀0, 18" hinged Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill ⌀1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams ⌀3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Day Imperial 75 x 150 gal. Jack.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000⌀ horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Orv. Simpson 20"x48" Rotex Sifter
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000⌀.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200⌀ pressure.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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1—Pfaudler 5'x18' Horizontal glass lined, 2500 gal.
1—Pfaudler 78" x 96" Vert. Glass lined 2300 gal.
2—1500 gal. 316 S/S 5' x 9' Vert. 20 PSI.
1—7500 gal. 316 S/S clad 12' x 6' x 5'6" cone.
1—750 gal. 316 S/S 5' x 5' cone bottom.
3—4 diam. 316 S/S Conical Hoppers.
2—3' x 32" 316 S/S Conical Hopers.
1—2' x 3' Horizontal Closed 316 S/S.
1—2½' x 3½' Horizontal Closed 316 S/S.
2—3' x 3½' Horizontal Closed Nickel Clad
2—7' x 11' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined.
1—7' x 7'4" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined 50 psi.
1—6' x 6' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead Lined.
1—4' x 5'6" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined, 50 psi.
4—4' x 8' Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
1—4' x 5'6" Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
2—3' x 7' Vert. Steel ASME 25 psi.

PUMPS—CENTRIFUGAL

1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 70 gpm 157' hd 3⅝ HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 55 gpm 107' hd 7½ HP.
2—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 50 gpm 107' hd 5 HP.
3—Karbate Series 5A 60 gpm 60' hd 5 HP.
9—Karbate new Impellers.
1—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 40 HP.
2—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.
2—I.R. 650 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.

CONVEYORS

3—Link Belt 316 S/S 18" x 12', 18" x 10' 18" x 7' twin screw.
1—Link Belt Steel 10" x 16' twin screw.
9—Link Belt 12" Troughing Belt Conveyors 15', 20', 30', 35', 45', 50' open and closed with drives and motors.

REACTOR—CONDENSERS

3—4' x 13' closed 316 S/S Reactors or Convertors with 109—3" x 6' 316 S/S tubes 150 psi.
1—Pfaudler 250 gal. Hastelloy C Reactor.
2—Pfaudler Monel Heat Exchanger 62 sq. ft.
8—Karbate Heat Exchangers 188, 70, 16.4 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak 6'x5'6" Monel Drum Flakers NEW with drives and motors.
1—Rietz 30' "Thermoscrew" Conveyor Dryer 304 S/S NEW with drive & motor.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—I. R. Jet Refrigeration Unit, complete, 136 Tons 50°F. to 45°F.
1—Patterson 7'6" Conical Blender Rubber lined with drive & 15 HP motor.
2—Buffalo-Forge Fans 10,000 cfm at 7" S.P., 20 HP motor.
20—Link Belt Reducers and drives from ¾ HP to 15 HP.

* All motors are 3/60/440 V. explosion proof.

SPECIAL

400 S/S Valves ½" to 4" flanged and screwed. Large quantity of Tube Turns, Ells, Tees, Flanges, Bushings, 1" to 5". Porcelain Valves 1" to 4". Glass Lined Valves 2" to 3".

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IN STOCK

DRYERS

2—Wyatt 9'x40' S/S Rotary Dryers 13/16" clad shell.
3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', 5'2"x20', 3'10"x12'.
3—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20', 18"x12' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
1—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacuum.
2—Buflovak 42"x120" Atmos. double drum.
1—Buflovak 2'x4' double drum vacuum.
1—Devine single door Vacuum Shelf with six 40"x43" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40'.
4—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 6'x74'.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins ⌀16 VUEM double arm Dispersion Mixer, 150 gal.
8—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 660, 250, 100 and 50 gals.
3—Abbe Aluminum Powder 12, 20 and 40 cu. ft.
2—Robinson 6'x16' S/S Powder 525 cu. ft.
9—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S Rotating, jacketed.
2—Robinson S/S jacketed Powder 48"x7'6" long, 90 cu. ft.

MILLS

1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
3—Abbe 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x3½' Silex lined Pebble Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizers ⌀1SI Stainless, Bantam and ⌀4TH.
1—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.
1—Williams 12"x18" S/S Hammermill.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Sharples PN-14 Monel, Super-D-Canter, 10 HP, TEFC motor.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
2—Bird 18"x28", 36"x50", stainless and steel, Solid Bowl Continuous.
1—AT&M 40" Suspended rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—AT&M 42" Suspended 316 S/S perforated basket.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center-slung, S/S perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 20" suspended S/S perforated basket.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS

1—2500 gal. 304 S/S jacketed Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.
3—6'x6' jacketed, agitated Kettles 316 S/S.
1—10'x16' Aluminum Tank, ½" shell, 10,000 gals.
2—5,000 gal. Vertical 347 S/S Tanks ½" shell.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—8500 gal. Horizontal Pressure Tank, 275⌀ W.P.
2—8'6"x28' rubber lined Tanks, 13,000 gals.
2—10'x40', 10'x30' Horizontal Storage Tanks ½" shell.
5—S/S Towers 7'x25'6", 4'x30', 12"x14'.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
3—Struthers-Wells 5500 & 536 sq. ft. S/S Heat Exchangers.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
3—Eimco 18"x24", 18"x12", 316 S/S Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
2—⌀3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
4—⌀3, ⌀5, ⌀7, ⌀12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS

2—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Units 250,000 and 4½ Million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84."
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron S/S Sifters 40"x84", single deck.
5—Stokes DDS2, "R" and "T" Tablet Presses.
1—Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Press 316 S/S, 20 HP motor.
2—Ball & Jewell ⌀2, ⌀1½ Rotary Cutters.
7—Nash Vacuum Pumps ⌀H7, ⌀H6, ⌀L5, ⌀4, ⌀2.
2—Beach-Russ Model "D" Vacuum Pumps 50 cfm.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

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2—Roto Feed Mixers
1—KACR Reactor
1—Kom-Bi-Nator
1—Homogenizer
3—Pumps, etc.
All stainless steel; built 1952

CENTRIFUGALS

1—AT&M Susp. 48" dia. Perf. Basket, Sr. St., Fume tight.
1—Fletcher Susp. 40" dia. Imperf. Basket, Steel.
1—Tolhurst Susp. 26" dia. Imperf. Basket, Steel.
2—Bird 36" x 50" Solid Bowl, Continuous Filter.
1—Bird 24" x 24" Continuous Screen Filter.
6—DeLaval Nos. 74-11; 94-01; 600, LA-11.
2—Sharples Super Centrifuges, St. St. Bowl.

CRYSTALLIZERS

4—Swenson-Walker, 30' long each, Welded Jackets.
3—B & S 6' dia. Stainless Steel Crystallizing or Evap. Kettles, with jacket and agitator.

DRYERS

1—B & S 3' x 15' Rotary Dryer, Everdur Constr.
1—Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer, 38" dia. x 15' long.
4—Devine #27 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, two-door, 17 shelves, 475 sq. ft.; with condensers.
1—Devine #23 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, two-door, 13 shelves, 365 sq. ft.
2—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 6 shelves, 39" x 59", 80 sq. ft. 9½" space. UNUSED.
1—Stainless Steel Spray Dryer, 19' dia. x 20' high, still installed in Camden, N. J.
1—Bowen 5' dia. Stainless Steel Spray Dryer.
1—Strokes 3' dia. x 15' long Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
4—Double Drum Dryers: 42" x 120"; 24" x 60"; 24" x 36"; 22" x 38".
8—Rotary Hot Air Dryers: 5'6" D x 50' L, 4'6" x 40', 3' x 24'.
1—Hardinge 10' dia. x 100' L x ¾" Rotary Dryer.
2—Hardinge Rotary Coolers, 104" x 70', 104" x 30'.
1—Hardinge XC-2 Ruggles Coles Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 4' D x 30' L.
2—Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' dia. x 40'.

EVAPORATORS—STILLS

1—Goslin-Birmingham 6775 sq. ft. Quadruple Effect, Vertical long copper tubes.
1—Conkey 1900 sq. ft. Triple Effect, Vertical long Herculoy tubes.
1—Buflovak 588 sq. ft. Double Effect, all stainless steel.
1—Stainless Steel, 145 sq. ft. coil, 500 gal. pot.
1—Stokes 150 gal. St. St. Jacketed Vacuum Still.
3—Stainless Steel Packed Columns: 8" dia. x 26' H; 14" dia. x 25'; 23" x 80".
2—Stainless Steel Cascade Columns 5' dia. x 50' high.

FILTERS

1—Alsop SD-6-WR-10 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter.
3—Sweetland Filters: #12 (72 lvs.); #5 (20 lvs.); #2 (18 lvs.).
2—Eimco 10' x 12' Rotary Filters, Rubber Covered.
1—Swenson 8' x 8' Rotary Vacuum Filter, Precoat type. Acid proof construction.
9—Filter Presses open and closed delivery, 12" to 36".
1—Niagara #95-36 Filter with stainless steel leaves.
1—Sperry Aluminum Filter Press, 15", 29 ch.

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HAMMER MILLS—Mikro 4TH, Jeffrey Junior 15x8 (10 HP), 20x20 (30 HP), Gruendler Model 2 W/feed screws.

SCREENS ROTEX — 40x120 Single, Tyler Hummer, 3x5 (double), 3x10 double.

PEBBLE MILLS—18x18, 24x24, 24x36, 4x5 porcelain lined, 6x9 Buhrstone, 24x18 Rubber.

BALL MILLS—Hardinge 6'x22", 7'x48" Pebble.

CRUSHERS—JAW—7x9, 20x4 Farrel, 11x26 Champion, 14x28 Acme.

CRUSHERS—ROLL—16x10, 30x16 Chambers, 42x16 Allis Chalmers "B".

MIXERS—Stokes 13 gal. Lancaster EBG & EAG W skip hoist.

ROTARY DRYERS—12"x22', 39"x21', 44"x25', 5'x40', 6'x30'.

AUTOCLAVE—Stainless 1 Gal. 1000 psi W/ agitator & 100 psi jacket.

VACUUM PUMPS—Nash Hytor MD 673, 623, 1253, H6-H7.

FORK LIFT—Hyster 15000# cap. pneumatics, power steering 12' lift.

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BUFLOVAK DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS 32"x52", 36x84, 42x120.
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310-12 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer SS.
705-20 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer SS.
C27 Sharples Super-D-Hydrator SS.
C20 Sharples Super-D-Hydrator SS.
100 sq. ft. 347 SS Heat Exchanger.
5'x15' Rotary Vacuum Dryer, nickel.
250 cu. ft. SS Blender.
28A Robinson Gyro Sifter SS.
24" Filter Press, aluminum P&F.
5'x22' Ball Mill, complete, NEW.
19 cu. ft. Patterson Blender.
200 gal. Baker Perkins Churn.
48" Bird SS Centrifuge, perf.
36"x50" Bird Cont. Centrifuge.
19"x12' Karbate Column, NEW.
2000 gal. Reactor, 200 PSI.
12,000 gal. 150 PSI Tanks ASME (3).
1300 gal. Glass-lined Tank.
8'x10' Oliver Rotary Filter.
5'x10 Hearth Herreshoff Furnace.
8'—5'—18" Gayco Separators.
8'x125'x⅜" Rotary Kiln.
5'x20'x¼" Rotary Cooler, welded.
4'x27' Rotary Dryer, oil fired.
310-12 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
502-20 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
57' Elevator 10"x6" buckets
2100 CFM Sullivan Compressor, 100#.
625 CFM Worth. Compressor 100 PSI.
30,000 Propane Tanks ASME (4 NEW).

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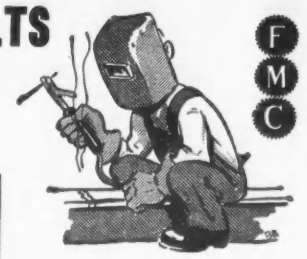

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7' x 11' Jacketed and Agitated — 7½ HP
125 PSI internal — 50 PSI in jacket

REACTOR—Blaw Knox Dowtherm Jacketed in Stainless; 2700 Gal.
REACTOR—Monel 5'x5'; Jacketed and Agitated; 785 gal. capacity
REACTORS—Pfaudler Glass Lined; Jacketed and Agitated; sizes up to 1000 gal.
VACUUM PAN—Mojonnier Stainless; 3'x10' with Stainless Calandria
AUTOCLAVE—Lancaster; type 347 Stainless; 300 PSI; 50"x17'4"
AUTOCLAVE—A. O. Smith; type 316 Stainless; 370 PSI; 5'x9'
NICKEL KETTLE—1250 Gal. Jacketed; Dbl. Mot. Agitator; 6'x5'
EVAPORATOR—Inconel, Double Effect; 850 sq. ft. and 430 sq. ft.
EVAPORATOR—By Swenson; five body; quadruple effect; accessories
STERILIZERS—By American; jacketed; several sizes up to 48"x42"x96"
DRYER—Hersey Rot. Gas Fired Counter Current with flights; 5'x26"
DRYING SYSTEM—"Combustion Eng." 2 Stage Flash Drying System; 1000 lbs. per hr.
DRYER—Twin Drum Dryer by Gen. Am. Trans. 42"x120"; stainless accessories
EXTRACTION SYSTEM—New Blaw Knox Solvent Extraction System
CENTRIFUGAL—Bird Continuous; 36"x50"; with 40 H.P. Motor
CENTRIFUGAL—Bird Continuous; 18"x28" with solid conical bowl
CENTRIFUGE—Baker Perkins Termeer Model S 15 in type 316 Stainless
CENTRIFUGAL—Suspended A.T.&M.; 40"x24"; solid discharge
CENTRIFUGAL—Suspended Bird 48" Solid Bowl; rubber covered contacts
DELAVAL CENTRIFUGAL—Separator type; Model AA-OO in type 316 Stainless
CENTRIFUGE—Sharples H2 Noxljector with 15 HP PL. motor
D-HYDRATOR—Sharples Super D-Hydrator Model C27; Type 316 S/S contacts; 30 HP
FILTER PRESSES—Shriver & Sperry Pl. & Frame Presses; sizes up to 42"
FILTERS—Enzinger New Pressure Leaf Filters; 360 sq. ft.; 4'x57" with cone
FILTERS—Sweetland Pressure Leaf Filters sizes from No. 2 to No. 12
FILTER—Niagara Vertical Model 510-28; Type 316 S.S.; 48" dia. Tank
FILTER—Horizontal Rotary Vacuum Filter; 7' dia. Stainless contacts
FILTER—Oliver Dorrco Rotary Vacuum; 6'x3' with Nickel contact parts
FILTER—Eimco Rotary Vacuum Filter; 8'x8'
MIXER—H. K. Porter Stainless Jacketed Ribbon Mixer; 4'x4'x7'6"
MIXER—Baker Perkins CASCADE Mixer; Jacketed; Type 316 Stainless
MIXERS—Baker-Perkins and W. & P. Jktd. Heavy Duty Mixers; 100 and 200 gal.
DUST COLLECTOR—Type 316 Stainless Steel; Cont. 12000 CFM; self cleaning
PEBBLE MILLS—Abbe, Patterson, International Mills up to 8'x8' with 50 HP
BALL MILL—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 10'x48"; Titanite Liners
IMP MILLS—By Raymond; Models No. 00, 0000, #32 and #47
HAMMER MILLS—Williams Model No. 4 and 6; will take motors up to 250 HP
TANKS—Stainless Lined Pressure Tanks by A. O. Smith; 10'x30"; 20,000 gal.

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1—Doyle & Roth Type 316 Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 168 sq. ft.
1—American Type 316 Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 130 sq. ft.
2—Badger Aluminum Heat Exchangers, 106 sq. ft. each.
1—Badger Stainless Steel Double Pipe Cooler, 79 sq. ft.
2—Badger Aluminum 14" x 12'—12 plate Stripping Columns.
1—Milton Roy Type 316 Stainless Steel Simplex Pump, Model MD1-67-56 SML with 1 HP motor.
2—Worthite Centrifugal Pumps, Model ICG1, with 1 HP Reeves Variable Speed Drives.
5—Worthite Centrifugal Pumps, Model 1CG1, with 1 HP motor.
1—Mikro #2 Pulverizer with 15 HP motor.

Chicago, Ill.

2—Stainless Steel 8000 gal. Vertical Mixing Tanks with stainless steel turbine and motor drive.
1—Stainless Steel 3000 gal. Jacketed Reactor with stainless Steel agitator and motor drive.
1—Stainless Steel 4500 gal. Vertical Storage Tank complete with stainless steel coil.
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3—2500 gal. Pfaudler G/L Tanks & S/S Agitators.
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Technical Sales representative—Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan—by white pigment extender manufacturer—325 mesh and low micron grades. Knowledge of modern oil and emulsion paints, PVA, latex, caulking compounds desirable, also rubber, plastics, ceramics helpful. Excellent permanent opportunity right man with ability and ambition. Products used by nationally known manufacturers past 50 years. Salary plus tonnage commissions. Travel expenses allowed. Give full details letter concerning experience, education, age, references; Confidential. OPD 922.

Polyethylene Production

—Continued from page 3

pers is a leading producer of polystyrene and adding the non-rigid polyethylene to its line is a natural step, it was pointed out. Koppers will produce polyethylene in pelletized form at its Port Arthur operation.

The polyethylene plant is located on a portion of a 1,000-acre site purchased several years ago. Early in 1953 the company placed in full production at this site a plant which produces ethylbenzene, an intermediate in the production of styrene, used in making Koppers polystyrene plastics and synthetic rubber. H. E. Roche, manager of this operation, known as the Williams plant, also will be manager of the new polyethylene plant.

Four major production areas make up the plant. Much of the equipment installed is of the "outdoor" type. The compressor and finishing buildings are constructed of aluminum paneling over steel frames. In addition, office, laboratory and service facilities have been provided.

20,000 lbs. Nitrobenzene
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Agricultural Chemical Group Told

—Continued from page 5

existing legislation in mind. He urged his association to sell a "read the label" campaign to dealers and farm users with renewed vigor.

He gave the details of a 6-point safety promotion program sponsored by the association which includes radio programs for farm stations on safe use, a member company advertising program, an informative display for use before medical associations, and a joint program with the Farm Division of the National Safety Council.

The problem of supplying the needs of the chemical industry and other industries for more and better trained personnel is a mutual problem of employers and the universities that can be solved only through the continuing cooperation of both parties, according to J. Wayne Reitz, president of the University of Florida.

He paid tribute to the agricultural segment of the chemicals industry for its enthusiastic support of the universities through grants, fellowships, and assistance in obtaining legislative appropriations.

President Reitz indicated that in affording students the opportunity for a well rounded education the need for emphasis on specialized training certainly is not being overlooked.

"As our technological advancement progresses," he said, "there is more and more for a student to learn. Today we offer more courses in chemistry at the University of Florida than any one student could possibly take in a four-year undergraduate curriculum. And yet if we did not afford these specialized courses neither industry nor government would get the kind of specialists needed."

Agricultural Use of Atom

Dr. S. B. Hendricks, of the Department of Agriculture, reported that peaceful atomic energy is now being used in agriculture to speed research on the photosynthesis of plants, on how chemicals react inside plants and insects, and to improve food preservation.

Dr. Hendricks warned, however, that we should not expect atomic energy to bring about any revolutionary changes in agriculture. At the same time, he said, the peaceful use of atomic energy in agriculture should not be minimized.

The Agriculture Department scientist said that experiments with atomic radiation already indicate that one of the nation's most destructive cattle insects—the screw worm—might eventually be eradicated through the use of atomic radiation.

Dr. Hendricks also stated that atomic radiation is now being used to measure the amounts and thicknesses of materials as they are being manufactured, to measure soil moisture and soil compaction and to measure the amounts of vegetation on plots.

Better Fungus Control

Fungi, which annually destroy about 7 percent of the country's crop and forest productivity and cost the United States $12 billion by deteriorating fibers, plastics, leather and paints, may soon be markedly controlled, according to Dr. George L. McNew, managing director of Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, speaking to the meeting on Friday.

"There is every reason to believe that 50 percent of the damage can, and will, be eliminated within the next two or three decades," Dr. McNew stated.

He pointed out that since the introduction of organic pesticides in 1934 the agricultural chemicals field has undergone a revolution which promises to pay large dividends to the farmer and the consumer.

Tremendous strides have been made within the past two decades and plant diseases are now being controlled more effectively than anyone would have dared predict before the era of organic fungicides, he said. It is now possible to produce a crop by modern sprays that is not only disease-free but has heavy yields of high quality, nutritious products.

George P. Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, predicted that we can expect a continued improvement in our food and drug supply as the result of recent scientific discoveries.

"The possibilities are limitless," Commissioner Larrick said. "Nucleonics will be used in producing foods and drugs. The use of new, superior insecticides, herbicides and a variety of other products will be helpful in growing foods."

"The utilization of hormones, antibiotics and other new substances to improve the production of meat and poultry and to retain flavors at the peak of freshness are all promising."

He stated that it is the responsibility of FDA to make sure that these new developments as they come along will be safe for "the young and the old, the weak and the strong, the sick and the well" before they are made available to the public.

USDA Seen Well Organized

Dr. H. L. Haller, assistant director of crops research, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, stated that the Department of Agriculture is "well organized" to carry on the search for further methods of pest control. The department has been cooperating with the state of Florida in its fight against the burrowing nematode—the probable cause of citrus decline, he added.

He said preventive programs have been launched against 18 major crop pests. Wide-spread use of insecticides enables economical control of insects "for which there was no control a few years ago," Dr. Haller asserted.

The Department of Agriculture, he said, has an "effectively coordinated group of workers in research, distribution, regulatory activities and extension."

One of the most effective programs now in operation is the fight against grasshoppers and Mormon crickets, the official asserted. "While eradication of grasshoppers and Mormon crickets is impractical, at no time in history has the outlook for preventing major outbreaks and migrations of these pests been better."

If cotton loses its competitive battle, the agricultural chemicals industry will lose its biggest customer, Dr. H. G. Johnston, of the National Cotton Council, pointed out to the association. He urged stepped-up research aimed at lowering production costs and keeping cotton competitive.

Dr. Johnston, head of research development in the council's production and marketing division, Memphis, Tenn., pointed out how rayon had out-researched cotton in the tire cord market, seizing 600,000 bales.

Most of such markets, he explained, could be considered a loss in customers also for agricultural chemicals, since cotton, rather than be replaced by another agricultural commodity, loses out to man-made fibers.

To meet its competition, he declared, cotton must today put up a desperate fight on three fronts—the price at which it can be purchased, the quality of its fiber, and effectiveness of its sales promotion.

Coal Industry Survey

—Continued from page 3

fuel to permit more rapid development of technics for the production of synthetic liquid fuel.

- Whether there is a possibility of developing under existing law, a cooperative research venture in which the federal and state governments, as well as industry, labor organizations, and private corporations, might participate.
- Whether an effective research program for coal might be developed in the same magnitude, and on the same general organizational basis, as are now currently conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and the National Science Foundation.
- Investigate fields of research into which such a program might delve, including such general categories as coal production, transportation, distribution, utilization of conventional forms, and development of new and expanded uses, including gasification and chemical production.

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FUEL OIL—109,424 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
75,989 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
GYPSUM—9,065 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Digby
MAGNESITE—496 tons, Split
MOLASSES—2,926,172 gals, Cien Fuegos
NAPHTHALENE—1,263 bgs, Barrett Division, Hull
424 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, La Pallice
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—122,027 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
115,099 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
113,379 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
153,484 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
197,959 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
247,078 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
120,877 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Banis
113,983 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Amuay Bay
200,444 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
224,207 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
226,136 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
339,512 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
560,567 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
100,735 bbls, Sinclair Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—433 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
615 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SODIUM NITRATE—3,000 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TAPIOCA FLOUR—610 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
800 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
UREA, SYNTHETIC—17,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VANILLA BEANS—18 cs, Zink & Trieste, Vera Cruz
WATTLE EXTRACT—456 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
ZINC OXIDE—800 bgs, La Pallice

San Francisco

CASEIN—700 bgs, J R Spellacy, Vancouver
181 bgs, Buenos Aires
COPRA—100 tons, American Trust Co, Tacloban
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Tacloban
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Dumaquete
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaquete
1,200 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, Cebu
CURARE—3 cs, Taylor & Dean, Callao
GINGER—40 bgs, Ziel & Co, Hong Kong
GYPSUM—9,521 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
METALDEHYDE POWDER—50 dms, N Y Hanseatic Corp, Bremen
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
750 bls, Grace & Co, Bremen
250 bls, East Asiatic Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK — 840 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Hong Kong
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—178,964 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Mena Saud
159,355 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Las Piedras
SESAME SEED—50 bgs, Grace & Co, Corinto
SODIUM GLUTAMATE, MONO—190 cs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
TUNG OIL—118 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires

Oils, Fats Output, Use: January

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of January. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Jan. 31
Babassu oil, crude	[1]	[1]	
Refined	[1]	[1]	
Castor oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3, crude	3,464,000	7,938,000	[2]43,341,000
Coconut oil, crude	39,330,000	47,581,000	[2]82,707,000
Refined	28,902,000	27,613,000	15,108,000
Cod and codliver oil[3]	486,000	N.A.	1,198,000
Corn oil, crude	21,550,000	22,502,000	17,105,000
Refined	20,955,000	20,902,000	6,143,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	231,041,000	189,248,000	192,547,000
Refined	174,915,000	123,015,000	[4]416,904,000
Menhaden	375,000 }		
Sardine (pilchard) and herring[3]	18,000 }	5,908,000	59,461,000
Other fish oil, except liver oil[3]	343,000 }		
Lard, rendered and refined	[5]273,000,000	[6]39,583,000	183,615,000
Linseed oil, raw	64,490,000	42,102,000	135,331,000
Refined	19,864,000	18,968,000	32,177,000
Marine mammal oil[3]	[1]	4,662,000	[2]21,815,000
Oiticica oil	[1]	512,000	5,496,000
Olive oil, edible	97,000	3[illegible],000	2,150,000
Inedible	[1]	25,000	38,000
Sulfur foots	[1]	2[illegible],000	[1]
Palm oil, crude	[1]	3,620,000	[2]18,402,000
Refined	[1]	592,000	1,323,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	[1]	4,178,000	4,712,000
Refined	3,128,000	3,246,000	1,756,000
Peanut oil, crude[7]	6,138,000	5,936,000	1,558,000
Refined	5,342,000	3,317,000	3,878,000
Perilla oil	[1]	[1]	[1]
Rapeseed oil, crude	[1]	[1]	[1]
Refined	[1]	[1]	1,603,000
Sesame oil, crude	[1]	[1]	[1]
Refined	[1]	51,000	199,000
Soybean oil, crude	270,046,000	258,148,000	137,426,000
Refined	239,846,000	238,205,000	81,682,000
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	17,913,000	[8]12,499,000	14,519,000
Tallow and grease inedible (other than wool)—			
All establishments	240,277,000	127,518,000	303,179,000
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	88,377,000	N.A.	N.A.
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	14,218,000	13,563,000	10,154,000
Tung oil	[1]	3,782,000	27,670,000
Other vegetable oil, crude	3,175,000	3,657,000	23,386,000
Refined	2,667,000	1,693,000	5,988,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	22,192,000	12,787,000	50,455,000

Primary Products Except Oil

	Tons		
	Production	Shipments and transfer	Stocks Jan. 31
Cottonseed cake and meal	320,731	292,319	191,461
hulls	153,802	137,682	136,324
linters[9]			
First cut	49,059	35,276	100,155
Second cut	148,610	12[illegible],663	
Mill run	9,683	7,471	22,032
Total	207,352	17[illegible],9	
hull fiber	1,091	1,176	441
motes and grabbots	1,973	1,128	5,153
Soybean cake and meal	507,037	533,502	99,924
flour	11,057	11,536	2,222
Other cake and meal—			
Castor bean	1,984	1,417	1,441
Copra	10,201	10,379	3,819
Corn germ	12,944	12,644	626
Flaxseed	59,520	61,161	15,394
Olive	70	[10]	22
Peanut[11]	4,690	3,307	2,564
Tung nut	[10]	[10]	27
Other	5,230	5,111	4,863

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Jan. 31
Castor oil chemically dehydrated[12]	995,000	N.A.	2,778,000
Deodorized oil[13]	78,529,000	10,579,000	15,206,000
Coconut-type fatty acids, including coconut, babassu, and palm kernel[14] and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, capric, and myristic[15]	4,936,000	N.A.	7,897,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	[15]	N.A.	628,000
Low rosin fatty acids (rosin content 20% or less)	3,776,000	N.A.	1,338,000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	9,161,000	N.A.	10,049,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	5,978,000	N.A.	4,722,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	9,328,000	N.A.	6,931,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	8,433,000	N.A.	15,397,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	6,849,000	N.A.	10,532,000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis)[16]	23,265,000	20,914,000	18,044,000
Refined, all grades (100% basis)[16]	24,836,000	16,297,000	36,680,000
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil[13]	5,658,000	N.A.	3,038,000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	2,692,000	1,329,000	848,000
Inedible	3,513,000	4,802,000	3,105,000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	44,918,000	43,495,000	19,336,000
Soybean	103,394,000	98,243,000	37,888,000
Other	6,907,000	5,628,000	3,253,000
Inedible	808,000	1,483,000	1,819,000
Margarine[17]	[18]133,853,000	N.A.	22,611,000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	5,338,000	1,677,000	3,881,000
Shortening	150,136,000	N.A.	125,447,000
Stearine, animal, inedible[13]	1,651,000	N.A.	1,235,000
Vegetable oil, winter	12,953,000	11,410,000	15,696,000
Tall oil, crude	52,532,000	31,523,000	75,766,000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	10,261,000	10,029,000	11,040,000
Winterized oil	54,994,000	34,156,000	30,710,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks Jan. 31
Castor beans	4,928	3,753	3,304
Copra	34,619	31,035	23,721
Corn germ	25,692	26,335	1,432
Cottonseed	169,068	691,528	1,898,199
Flaxseed	60,087	91,508	156,048
Olives	[17]	369	250
Peanut[16]	7,924	7,670	3,829
Soybeans	493,344	7[illegible],355	2[illegible],499
Tung nuts	1,556	[17]----	[17]----
Other	4,281	7,911	7,148

N.A. Not available.

[1] Included in "other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, crude castor oil, and sper moil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

[3] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.

[4] Includes 91,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. This figure includes quantities sold for export by CCC but not "lifted" but excludes quantities sold by CCC for export and being further processed. As of January 31, CCCreported no quantities of refined cottonseed oil as being removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage."

[5] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (federally inspected only) totaled 169,000,000 pounds in January.

[6] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[7] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[8] Average gross bale weight in pounds for January production:—Total 619.1; first cut 605.3; second cut, 624.5; and mill run 606.3.

[9] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[10] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[11] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

[12] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.

[13] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[14] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.

[15] The total for January, 1956, was packaged as follows:—One-pound units, 125,663,000 pounds; bulk pats or chips, 1,668,000 pounds, and bulk other, 6,447,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

[16] Data on peanut collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, and include reports by peanut shellers.

[17] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

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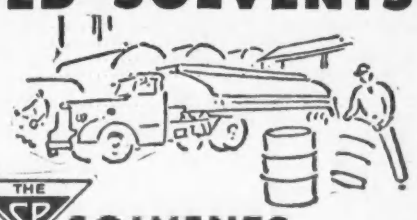

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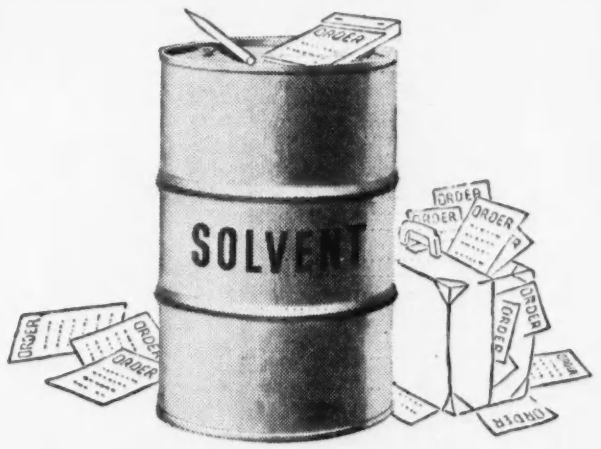

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